Fifth Series, Vol. XVIII, No. 18

Friday, August 25, 1972
Bhadra 3, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

Price: Rs. 2.00

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LOK SABHA

Friday, August 25, 1972/Bhadra 3, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Relief in Debt Repayment

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*341. SHRI P GANGADEB :
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank is trying to persuade members of the Aid India Consortium to double the £ 100 million debt relief given to India every year ; and

(b) whether India's repayment problems have been discussed with World Bank consultant Dr. H.C. Coombs and and if so, the outcome of the discussions ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). India's debt repayment problems have been discussed with Dr. H. C. Coombs, who had been engaged as consultant by the World Bank to make recommendations for debt relief to be provided by the members of the India Consortium for the last two years of the Fourth Plan. On the basis of his recommendations the quantum of debt relief to be provided by the Consortium for the current year is being discussed by the World Bank with the other members of the Consortium.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : Have Government worked out any programme of repayments and the possible availability of resources including aid flows over the next three years ? If so, what are the broad details ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The total debt service repayments to consortium countries is estimated to be about $ 1130 million in the coming two years. The main problem is about obtaining debt relief in the repayment of this amount. As to what actually happens, we will have to see. We will have to consider from what resources the commitments have to be met This is a matter to be processed further.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : In view of the fact that some members of the consortium have been reluctant to effect any increase in their aid commitments, have Government made any approaches to these consortium members regarding re-scheduling of loans ? If so, what is the reaction of the countries concerned ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Really speaking, the World Bank itself is taking interest in this matter and talking to different member countries. Dr. Coombs himself went round and discussed this problem with the consortium members. They even visited us and had some discussions with us also But naturally this is a matter that will have to be watched. We cannot just be indifferent to it ; at the same time, we cannot also run after the countries for it.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी : मै मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर आपको विश्व बैंक से दो हजार लाख पाउन्ड का कर्जा पाने में सफलता मिल गई तो क्या आप एक हजार लाख पाउन्ड लिया हुआ कर्जा बैकवर्ड एरियाज के लिए योजनाओं पर सारा का सारा खर्च करने का विचार रखते हैं ? अगर नहीं तो कौन सी योजनाओ पर खर्च करेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसे हाईपोथेटिकल क्वैश्चन्स नही हो सकते है ।

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी : अगर मिल गया तो उसके लिए मैं पूछ रहा हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सीधा पूछ सकते हैं कि वहां खर्च करेंगे या नहीं ।

श्री जीकिशन मोदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप कितना कर्जा ले चुके हैं, कितना ब्याज चुकाना है और कितना चुका दिया है।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have answered many questions in the form of answers to Starred Questions and Unstarred Questions. If he refers to some of those documents, he can get the information. I have not got the information now with me. As far as the present question is concerned, it is about debt relief—what debt we are supposed to pay including interest and capital in the coming two years. I gave the figures about that. It comes to nearly 1,130 million dollars.

Proposal to Arrange Air India International flight from Calcutta to London and Paris

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*344. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration a new proposal to arrange Air-India International flight from Calcutta to London and Paris ; and

(b) if so, when it will be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) Effective November 3, 1972, Air India will introduce a new flight which will originate in Calcutta and terminate at London. The routing of the flight will be :—

West bound : Clacutta—Bombay—Cairo—Geneva—Paris—London.

East bound : London—Geneva—Rome—Cairo—Delhi—Calcutta.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : I am very much pleased to get this answer from the hon. Minister. It was announced many times before by the Ministry that the Civil Aviation Department will take the best help possible from the International air terminal building for the Calcutta airport also. It is unfortunate that in the last two years most of the international air traffic has totally collapsed in respect of the operations from the Calcutta airport for many reasons. I would like to know from the Minister whether he will take best efforts to utilise the Calcutta airport for the effective landing of Jumbos so that more international air traffic can operate through Air India and other airlines ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : The international air services are operated under bilateral agreements. It is true that a number of foreign airlines have pulled out of the Calcutta airport much to our distress. As far as the Ministry is concerned, we are trying our best to utilise the international air terminal building. One of the suggestions was that it might be utilised for domestic jet traffic also. I must say that that was a suggestion which commended itself to me, because there was a lot of spare capacity, but that would involve quite a heavy additional expenditure on the part of the Indian Airlines.

As far as jumbo is concerned, the jumbos are at present operating on the west-bound route. When they start operating to Tokyo, certainly Calcutta will also at that stage be covered by the jumbos.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY : Would the hon. Minister kindly give us an assurance that when these flights start operating from London to Calcutta, the passengers are not asked to disembark at Bombay, which I personally have experienced on a number of occasions in the past ? Would he kindly give that assurance ?

DR KARAN SINGH : The whole point of having this service originating and terminating in Calcutta means that the passengers will certainly not be asked to disembark at Bombay.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that the new international airport which has been constructed at Dum Dum looks like a haunted house in the absence of any passengers there ? In view of the fact that a large amount has been spent there to construct this airport, may I know whether the number of international flights is increased to see that

this money is properly utilised and the terminal also utilised.

DR. KARAN SINGH : As I said, it is not possible for us unilaterally to increase the international flights on other airlines because they function according to their own commercial judgement. But as far as Air India is concerned, this point was raised that there was no flight originating at Calcutta, and for this very purpose, we have now introduced this new flight which will also be marginal, and I hope that traffic will pick up from that.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : While appreciating the hon. Minister's statement that they will operate the service from 3rd November, may I know from him how many flights there will be both to the west-bound and to the east-bound of Calcutta.

DR. KARAN SINGH : At present, a total of 110 international scheduled flights operate every week to and from Calcutta. That includes a large number of foreign flights as well as international flights operated by Air India and Indian Airlines.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : The Question relates to the Minister of Civil Aviation and also to the Dum Dum Airport. May I know whether it is a fact that for sometime past cancellation of flights of IAC has become a regular feature which is causing serious inconvenience to the passengers, specially at night...

MR. SPEAKER : Wait for another Questions.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : This is regarding Dum Dum Airport. It has come in the press. The Minister can easily reply to that. I am not asking any irrelevant question. This has become a regular feature and, at night, the passengers are put to a lot of difficulties ..

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't argue. If you are there to judge the relevancy of the question, I have no business to sit here. The House need not have the Speaker if the Members are going to judge the relevancy of the question themselves. I am so sorry. I am not allowing it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I am making a humble submission. Kindly allow me to get a clarification. Everybody is afraid to go to the Dum Dum airport...

MR SPEAKER : There is another Question. Let him wait. He has no patience to listen to me.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : I would request the hon. Minister to tell us when the flight from Calcutta to Tokyo will start.

DR. KARAN SINGH : We already have flights from Calcutta to Tokyo by 707. They go every week. About Jumbo jets, it has not been decided. Probably, it will be sometime in 1974.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Has any inquiry been undertaken by the Ministry of Civil Aviation to find out what lies behind the disinclination of International airlines to use Calcutta airport ? The Minister has referred to the commercial judgment. Is there any reason to believe that there is collusion of travel agencies and also of international airlines to organise these things to avoid Calcutta or to overfly Calcutta ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : I do not think there is any such collusion because it is in the interest of travel agents that more and more people should fly and they get their commission. Of course, the reasons are many. Their commercial judgement, I feel, is based on the fact that for 3-4 years, the political conditions in West Bengal were very disturbed, I think, that has had an effect upon the thinking of foreign airlines. But I would not like to speak for them. I am just, as the hon. member asked the question, venturing a guess as one of the factors which may have been responsible.

बिहार को वित्तीय सहायता

*345. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने मांग की है कि पांचवीं योजना के लिए राज्यों को सहायता देने के समय छठे वित्त आयोग को राज्यों की आर्थिक स्थिति पर विचार करना चाहिए और तदनुसार उन्हें वित्तीय सहायता देनी चाहिए; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). No formal communication as mentioned in the Question has been received from the Government of Bihar. However, the Sixth Finance Commission would no doubt take into account the financial position of the States while recommending their share in Central taxes and duties and grants-in-aid under Article 275, for the Fifth Plan period.

श्री कमल मधुकर मिश्र : बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की बैठक में इस प्रश्न को उठाया था कि जो पिछड़े हुए राज्य हैं, जिनकी वित्तीय स्थिति विशेष रूप से अच्छी नहीं है उनको वित्तीय सहायता दी जाये। क्या सरकार इस सुझाव को कबूल करके बिहार की वर्तमान स्थिति को कबूल करती है ? वहां पर वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि इस साल अकाल पड़ने जा रहा है। क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करके सहायता देने जा रही है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने मुख्य मंत्री की मांग को कबूल किया है या नहीं ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The question is about assistance for the Fifth Five-Year Plan. Really speaking, the Bihar Government has got its problem of overdrafts, they have certainly the problem of drought. They do come for certain problems. We consider those problems and try to solve them. But here I am answering the question what assistance is to be given and what is the method to be adopted by the Sixth Finance Commission for that matter.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना में बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री ने आप से कोई सहायता की मांग की है या नहीं और क्या आप उतनी सहायता देने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I cannot say, but recently for drought conditions they had made certain demands. The Central Team had gone and we have accepted whatever recommendations the Central Team had made about drought conditions in Bihar.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : मैंने पूछा था कि कितनी मांग की है और आप कितनी देने जा रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह एक विशेष प्रश्न है। इसके बारे में आपको अलग नोटिस देनी चाहिये। इस प्रश्न के साथ इसका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

Integrated Time Table for Rail-cum-Road cum-Air-cum-Sea Travel for Tourists

*346. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any attempt has been made to introduce integrated Time Tables for rail-cum-road-cum-air-cum-sea travel for tourists in this country ; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) No, Sir. However, information regarding rail, road and air services is incorporated in the inserts produced by the Department of Tourism. The Department also produces a concise tourist Railway Time-Table for the benefit of tourists.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : Before an integrated time-table for rail-road-air-sea travel is produced, I want to know whether we have a sort of time-table in respect of road services in the country, the services by bus which carry the maximum number of the common people of this country, even greater than the total number of people who travel by rail.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : Every road system has got a sort of time-table. On behalf of the Department of Tourism, when we bring out folders and small pamphlets, we try to put therein the road time-table also in those regions.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I am afraid the hon. Minister has not had the opportunity of travelling by road in recent years. The major portion of our road transport is in private operators' hands. Wherever we have got State transport or Government transport system, we have at least some semblance of road time-table. But, by and large, we do not have a time-table for road transport. Is that, therefore, a case for nationalisation of entire road transport in the country ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing this question. We are not concerned here with nationalisation of all these. You better ask a relevant question.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : It is a question of major import for our people. If you see the rail and air services, you will find that we have got first class time tables. But when it comes to road transport, we do not have a time-table. Is that a case enough for doing something radical in this behalf ? It is very relevant, Sir. It is a question of the masses.

MR. SPEAKER : You may address this question to Shri Raj Bahadur. It is a very good idea that you have given. But it does not come under Civil Aviation.

Sources of Crude Supplies and Existing Capacities of Public and Private Refineries

*347. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the existing refinery capacity both under public and private sector and the extent of utilization ;

(b) the sources of crude supplies on which these Refineries are depending and the amount of foreign exchange spent thereon during the last three years, year-wise ; and

(c) the salient features of proposals for expansion during the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods and how the supplies of crude will be met ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE, AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) The existing capacity in the public sector is 15.3 million tonnes. It is utilised to the extent of 11.6 million tonnes. The balance 1 million tonnes capacity at Barauni refinery is being progressively commissioned on imported crude oil from Iraq commencing from the end of this year. The balance 0.7 million tonnes capacity at Koyali Refinery will be commissioned as increased production from North Gujarat crude oil fields materialises by the end of next year. The licenced capacity of the four private sector refineries was only 5.075 million tonnes. During the current year they have been allowed to operate to the extent of 7.55 million tonnes.

(b) The four inland refineries including the private sector refinery at Digboi operate wholly on indigenous crude. The five coastal refineries are importing crude oil from Iran and Saudi Arabia. The foreign exchange spent on these imports in the last three years were—

in 1969	Rs. 94 Crores
in 1970	Rs. 102 ,,
and in 1971	Rs. 140 ,,

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

The salient features of schemes for expansion of refining capacity during the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods which have crystallized so far are as follows :—

(i) *Cochin Refinery* : In March, 1971, the refinery was granted an industrial licence to expand its capacity by about 1 million tonnes annually. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 5.11 crores. The additional capacity is expected to be commissioned in 1973. Supply of crude will be met by import.

(ii) *Barauni Refinery* : Although the refinery's capacity is 3.2 million tonnes, it is operating at 2.2 million tonnes per annum due to the limited capacity of the pipeline from the Assam fields. It is proposed to utilise the balance capacity of the refinery by processing imported crude. The available crudes from the Middle

East mostly being high sulphur crudes certain modifications/additions are being carried out in the refinery to enable it to process high sulphur crudes. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 13.6 crores and it is expected to be completed by mid-1974. The idle unit at the refinery is, however, expected to be commissioned by the end of 1972 by utilising crude oil proposed to be imported from Iraq. This crude has nearly 2% sulpher against almost sulphur free crude from Assam. As a result, pending the completion of modification works by mid-1974, the 3rd unit will be operated at a lower capacity of 0.7 million tonnes only.

(iii) *Koyali Refinery* : Although the design capacity of the refinery is 3 million tonnes per annum, by a process of revamping and debottlenecking it has already been increased to 4.3 million tonnes per annum. The Working Group constituted to examine the question of further expansion of the refinery in all its aspects submitted its report in November, 1971. The report has been examined and the Indian Oil Corporation have been asked to prepare a feasibility report for expansion of the refinery to 5.5 million tonnes per annum designed to process imported crude supplemented with indigenous crude.

(iv) *Haldia Refinery* : A refinery with a capacity of 2.5 million tonnes per annum is under construction at Haldia in West Bengal. This project is expected to come on stream by the third quarter of 1973.

(v) *North West Refinery, Mathura* : The refinery, to be set up at Mathura, will have a capacity of 6 million tonnes per annum and will be the biggest oil refinery in the country. The crude oil requirements of the refinery will be met by imports. Crude Oil to be imported will be received in the Gulf of Kutch where an offshore 'single buoy mooring' facility will be provided. From there crude oil will be brought to a shore terminal and therefrom by a pipeline to the refinery site at Mathura. The refinery is expected to produce motor spirit, naphtha, high speed Diesel Oil, Kerosene Oil, Light Diesel Oil, Furnace oil (including feedstock for fertilizers), LPG and Bitumen. A special feature of the refinery project will be the provision of a one-million tonne Hydrocracker to convert heavy residue into more valuable middle distillates for which there is a large and growing demand in the north-west-region. The refinery is likely to be ready for commissioning by 1978.

(vi) *Bongaigaon Refinery* : Government have decided to set up a million tonne grass-roots refinery at Bongaigaon in Assam together with a DMT/polyester fibre petro-chemical complex.

The Bongaigaon refinery will process mixture of ONGC and OIL Crudes. The existing Oil India pipeline from Naharkatiya is being expanded in capacity to transport this additional one million tonne crude from the ONGC fields to Bongaigaon. The project is expected to come on stream in 1976.

(vii) *Fifth Plan Projects* : Koyali expansion and the construction of new refineries in the North West and at Bongaigaon as also the modification of Barauni Refinery will only be completed during the Fifth Plan period. The other projects for the Fifth Plan period are under consideration of a Task Force appointed by the Planning Commission in the light of the recent recommendations of the Fuel Policy Committee.

2. The gap between the indigenous availability of crude oil and the total requirements will be made good by imports.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : As far as refining capacity is concerned, I think the Government has done impressively. But, as far as production of crude oil is concerned, we are very much lagging behind. We are still importing a large quantity of crude oil from other countries which costs foreign exchange. Our exploration programmes are still lagging

behind. Sometime back government offered to purchase crude oil and supply to private refineries. What is the reaction of the private refineries to the government supplying them crude oil ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : In fact, there are two questions in this. One is with regard to exploration. The hon. Member says that exploration has not been adequate. This is not related to the other question. On this all I can say is that we have reached nearly the target of 8 million tonnes, which is not a poor target, although we certainly desire to reach more. Efforts are being made to have both inland and off-shore exploration. As the House knows, off-shore drilling will start somewhere late this year or early next year after the platform is ready. Then we expect substantial quantities will be explored. The second question was whether efforts were being made by some private companies for refining oil supplied by the Government, and not imported by them. I believe that is the implication of the question. All such offers were always accompanied by such onerous conditions that without detriment to our interest we could not accept them.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Government made an offer to supply crude to the refineries because the refineries are otherwise increasing their prices. During the last few years the refinerles raised the prices often when Government staid "no, you cannot increase the prices ; we will supply you the crude." What has happened to that proposal ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : So far as the foriegn oil companies, to which probably the hon. Member has made a reference, are concerned, there are three coastal refineries in the private sector. They have consistently stood by their agreements which provided that they will be entitled to import their own crude. All our efforts to see that we import crude for them have not succeeded.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : The hon. Minister has referred to exploration work. Is there any time-bound programme for exploration of crude oil ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : I could not follow. What does he mean by 'programme'—'time-bound programme' ? For what ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am trying to follow him. About exploration, he asks whether there is any phased programme, any time-bound programme.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : There is a time-bound programme as the House knows already because it was stated here more than once before that a joint team of ONGC and Russian experts have gone into this question. This is not directly related. so, I do not have the exact figures, I know that they have come to the conclusion that within the first five year period we are in a position to discover reserves to the tune of six to seven million tonnes and in the subsequent five year period we will be reaching a target of thirteen million tonnes. That joint recommendation was one of the recommendatious that has been accepted and put into implementation and there is a possibility.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI . Is the Government aware that the ESSO and Burmah-Shell refineries in Bombay had resorted to restrictive production practices by importing less crude on the ground of non-availability of foreign exchange ?

MR. SPEAKER : My dear Rajaji, it is not relevant.....

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : I will clarify the point.....

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you going that far ? The question is about the capacity of refineries. You are bringing in ESSO, Burmah-Shell, etc. You may ask a separate question about it.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : With regard to the question of essentlal commodities which are to be imported by the private sector, in order to avoid the mal-practices, the import of these essential commodities has been channelised through the STC. I would like to know whether the Government have got any scheme to channelise the crude oll imports which are at present being made by the private sector refineries. If not, why not ?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE : The hon. Member knows and the House knows that the Government is as anxious as the hon. Members to see that the import of crude, so far

as the private sector refineries are concerned, should be made by ourselves at prices favourable to us. But, as I have said before, and I think it bears repetition, with regard to foreign oil companies, we have got agreements for a period of 25 years, the first of which comes to an end sometimes in 1979. The result is that they are insisting on the written clause of the agreement that so far as crude oil is concerned, they will be entitled to bring their crude from their own sources for the purpose of refinery in their refineries.

SHRI R S. PANDEY : This is the crux of the problem. They may be entitled, but when they indulge in malpractices, cant't you annul the agreement ? The Government is the supreme authority.

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't take the second chance.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Vajpayee - absent. Shri Mayavan—absent.

राजस्थान में उदयपुर हवाई अड्डे का विकास

*350. **श्री लालजी भाई** क्या पर्यटन और नगर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उदयपुर (राजस्थान) हवाई अड्डे को और विकसित करने की कोई योजना है;

(ख) क्या विदेशी पर्यटकों को पर्याप्त सुविधाये प्रदान करने की इस हवाई अड्डे पर कोई व्यवस्था नही है; और

(ग) क्या इस हवाई अड्डे पर लगी हुई ठण्डे पानी की मशीन अधिकतर खराब पडी रहती है और उसे सुधरवाने पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है ?

पर्यटन और विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां । टर्मिनल भवन के विस्तार से सम्बन्धित निर्माण कार्य का अनुमोदन कर दिया गया है और रन-वे इत्यादि को अधिक मजबूत करने तथा उसका विस्तार करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) वर्तमान टर्मिनल भवन में आवश्यक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं : यथा एक रेस्टोरेंट, एक यात्री लौंज, और एक पर्यटक सूचना पटल जिस पर राज्य सरकार के पर्यटन विभाग का एक अधिकारी तैनात रहता है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

श्री लाल जीभाई : यह जो कार्य चल रहा है इसके लिए कितनी पूंजी निर्धारित की गई है और यह निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूर्ण हो जाएगा ? जो लेबर वहां काम करती है, उसके नाम के आगे जो रेट लगा हुआ है, वह रेट उसी समय उनके सामने चढ़ाया नही जाता है । इस तरह इंजीनियर और ओवरसियर आदि नाजायज फायदा उठा रहे हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ऐसी कौन-सी व्यवस्था कर रही है कि पूजी गलत ढंग से खर्च न हो ।

डा० कर्णसिंह : जैसा कि मैंने अपने उत्तर में कहा है, टर्मिनल बिल्डिंग के लिए 78 000 रुपये सैंक्शन हुए हैं । आशा है कि 31 मार्च, 1973 तक यह कार्य समाप्त हो जाएगा । स्ट्रैंथनिंग आफ़ रनवे का जो दूसरा कार्य है, उसके लिए रुपया अभी तक सैंशन नही हुआ है । वह विचाराधीन है । जहां तक माननीय सदस्य के तीसरे प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है, हम अपना कार्य सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० की मार्फत कराते हैं और उसका जो प्रोसीजर सारे देश में होता है, वह वहां भी होगा ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Certain rates are written against their names ; but they are not paid ; it is a serious matter.

डा० कर्णसिंह : अभी वह कार्य शुरू ही नहीं हुआ । माननीय सदस्य को कैसे पता है कि नाम है या नहीं । माननीय सदस्य भविष्यवाणी कर रहे हैं । यदि उन के पास ऐसी कोई जानकारी हो, तो वह मुझे लिख दें ।

Payment of Bonus to the Civilian Employees Working in Defence

*353. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All-India Defence Employees Federation has requested Government to refer the question of payment of Bonus to the civilian employees in Defence to the Committee which has been formed to review the working of the Bonus Act ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). The communication referred to by the Hon'ble Member is not readily available However, the question whether employees of Departmental Undertakings under the Ministry of Defence may ce eligible for payment of bonus is being examined.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In the consultative committee meeting of the Labour Ministry held on 24th July a resolution was passed by all sections of the Members present there demanding from the Labour Ministry, or rather the Labour Minister, that the matter should be referred to the Government for consideration. I want to know whether the hon Minister is aware of this fact. I want to know whether the Defence Ministry has also supported this case in view of the discrimination between public undertaking and Defence Ministry and the Department of Labour.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : As I said this is still under examination. The Department of Labour is processing this case. After the mutual consultations among various ministries concerned are over they will take up the matter before the Cabinet for the decision of the Cabinet, Only after that we will be able to indicate what action we are going to take in the matter.

Utilisation of Loans from World Bank given to States

*354. SHRI C. R. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether the World Bank loans given to the various States during the last three years have remained unutilised ?

(b) if so, the amount of loans remaining unutilised and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government make any enquiry from the states from time to time about these loans ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Out of loans/credits received from World Bank and the International Development Association for groundwater development, irrigation and farm machanization in various states an amount of $ 21 million has been utilised so far.

(b) These loans/credits are to be utilised over a number of years according to the phased programme for implementation of the projects. The amount of credits still to be drawn is $ 303 million.

(c) Yes, Sir.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : There are press reports saying that due to some procedural difficulties, Government have failed to utilise these loans provided by the World Bank. How far are they true ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : We hope that utilisation will pick up as time passes, because in the earlier stages this takes certain preparatory work as this is a rather very complicated thing with institutional arrangements and other things. But as time passes, it will pick up speed.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : The Minister reffered to initial difficulties. But if I may be permitted to say so, World Bank loans amounting to $ 324 million for agricultural development have been with the Ministry unspent for three years. That is not due to initial difficulties.

SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN : It is not just a question of the Ministry having got the money and it has to be just thrown around. It has to be spent for proper purposes. It requires certain spending in each State. But I can say it is picking up. For example, only $ 3.2 million were spent during 1970-71 ; it has gone

up to $ 7.3 million during 1971-72. During the current year, we have utilised so far $ 10.5 million. This is how it is going up. But I am sure it will take time. I cannot say that only because the money is available we will be able immediately to spend it. There are certain conditions in the project itself, in what manner it is to be spent.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : In reply to (c), the hon. Minister answered in the affirmative. Since the reports may be readily available with the Ministry, which are the States or which is the only State which is utilising readily the money given by the World Bank for agricultural development ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I do not think I should identify any particular State because practically the position is more or less the same everywhere since the difficulties are the same. Mostly selected States have already undertaken this responsibility. For example, in the case of irrigation projects, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat are the major States in this. In the case of the former, we have got the Pochampad project and in the case of the latter, the Kadana project. In regard to the Kadana project, the contractor who was given the contract could not fulfil it. So they issued new notices and new tenders. Nobody responded to that. Therefore, Government decided to take it up departmentally. These are the difficulties that come in the way. We are in touch with State Governments. I hope the hon. member will appreciate my difficulty in specifically pointing out which State is better and which is not.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : What is the procedure for the demand of loans by the States ? Are the States not required to forward the proposed projects for the loans ? If they are, how is it that the project was not prepared properly as a result of which the loan is not utilised ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The present question relates to the case where after the project is accepted and the money sanctioned, the question arises of how to implement it. This does not relate to how the project is to be put before the World Bank for its acceptance etc. That is rather a lengthy process, because the experts from the World Bank come here, and they sit with the Central Government, they go and inspect the project, they prepare the project report or the feasibility report, and after that, it is discussed and negotiated, So, that is a different matter altogether. The present question deals with the post-sanction position and the difficulties in implementing what has already been sanctioned and we are discussing only that point now.

SHRI R S. PANDEY : With regard to the World Bank loans, may I know whether when money is sanctioned for a particular project but it is not utilised, we are obliged te pay commitment charges in terms of foreign exchange ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I do not think that there is any question of our having to pay back when the money is not being used. For, the question is one of disbursements on the basis of actual expenditure.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या इस संबंध में कृषि मंत्रालय ने कोई जांच समिति बिठाई है या जांच के संबंध में कोई कार्यवाही की है और क्या कृषि मंत्रालय ने इसके संबंध में जांच की कि यह लोन मिला उसका उपयोग क्यों नही हो रहा है तो उसके बारे में पता चला कि किसान अपनी ओर से उनके लिए 20 परसेंट का जो बंधन लगा रखा है वह देने को तैयार नहीं और जो लैड मार्गेज बैंक्स हैं वह अपनी कैपिसिटी बढ़ाने को तैयार नहीं हैं जिसके कारण आपका यह लोन यूटिलाइज नहीं हो रहा है ?

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : यह एक मुसीबत है । यह बात ठीक कही आप ने कि जो कैश पैमेंट, स्ट्रेटबे पेमेंट होने की बात है उसमें कुछ मुसीबत आई है और उसके बारे में सोच विचार हो रहा है । ए आर सी के साथ और लैंड मार्गेज बैंक के साथ, स्टेट बैंक के साथ यह सवाल उठाया गया है ।

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : May I know whether first we have to apply for loan from the World Bank and then we finalise the programme or we first arrange the pro-

gramme and the utilisation of the amount and then ask for the loan from the World Bank ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : We do both. Both things are there.

Import of Interior Lubricant by I.O.C. and its sale to Railways

*356. SHRI N.K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation imported from Bangkok and Rumania some lubricant of certain specifications inferior to I.S. specifications through the Oceanic Petroleum Company during the last three years and sold the same to the Indian Railways through the D.G.S. & D representing it to be of I.S. specifications with the result that Railways had to suffer heavy losses besides impairing the efficiency of running of trains ; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken against the concerned officials for the above transaction and, if no action has been taken so far, whether Government intend to institute an enquiry into the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE, AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H.R. GOKHALE) : (a) The axle oil required by the Indian Railways is normally imported from Rumania under rupee payment under the provisions of the Trade Plan agreement between the two Governments. All of these imports are made through Messrs Petrolexport, the Rumanian Government agency. In the last two years some imports have also been made from Bangkok through M/s. Oceanic Petroleum Corporation, after inviting competitive tenders. Currently, imports are being made from Rumania through Messrs Petrolexport. None of the imports made from Bangkok through the Oceanic Petroleum Corporation has been found to be inferior or different from the Indian Standards specifications. Three out of the nine consignments imported from Rumania, however, had marginally different specifications than those specified by the Indian Standards. These were, however, within the tolerance limits and were accepted by the Indian Railways as such. Neither the IOC nor the DGS&D through whom all these supplies are made, have received any complaints from Railways of damage or losses on this account.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI N.K. SANGHI : May I know whether the three consingments sent by Rumania through the Petrolexports were inferior to the ISI specifications ? If so, has this matter been taken up with the Petrolexport for damages ? Was this aspect brought to the notice of the railways that the oil that was being supplied from Rumania was not up to the ISI specifications but within the tolerance limits ?

SHRI H.R. GOKHALE : As I said, the specifications were in a few consignments less than the standard. But they were within the tolerance limits ; they were routed through the IOC and the DGSD, and neither of these two organisations nor the railways have raised any question that they were inferior and it has affected the working of the railways. Our enquiries also show that this was not on account of anything wrong done by Rumania, but there has been some contamination during transit, and the reasons for that contamination for the small quantity could not be located.

SHRI N.K. SANGHI : May I know whether a memorandum has been sent by the Akhil Bharatiya Oil Dealers' Association where so many vagaries have been mentioned and whether they have been brought to the attention of the hon. Minister ? Has this memorandum been examined and proper action taken ? They have particulary aileged that inferior oil has been shown as superior oil, and superior oil as inferior oil, to various dealers.

SHRI H.R. GOKHALE : This particular organisation has been making a number of representations for quite sometime. They have all been axamined and appropriate replies have been given at the appropriate time.

Ex-Rulers Holding Foreign Exchange Accounts Abroad

*357. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether many of the ex-rulers are still holding foreign exchange accounts and assets abroad ; and

(b) the action Government propose to take against those ex-rulers who have not yet declared their accounts and assets abroad as required under Government directives ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Government are aware that some of the ex-rulers are holding assets abroad.

(b) Ex-rulers are subject to the same rights and obligations as other citizens under the regulations. Consequent upon the commencement of the Constitution (Twenty sixth amendment) Act, 1971 this legal position is being intimated to the ex-rulers, Those who fail to comply with the legal requirements will be liable for action under law.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes ; Shri Praboth Chandra—not asking any supplementary question. Now, Shri Banerjee.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : After the amendment of the Constitution, the same action will be taken against the ex-rulers as is taken against any Indian citizen having foreign assets. Now, I would like to know whether any assessment has been made of their total assets in foreign countries. May I also know whether it is also a fact that besides foreign exchange accounts, curios and statues and jewels and other things are also sent out and kept in foreign countries, and whether any assessment has been made of those things and, if so, what action has been taken against the concerned ex-rulers ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have not got the actual amount of assessment in individual cases. But the position has changed after the amendment of the Constitution. The previous position was that before a certain date—zero hour—whatever they had before that date, it was supposed that they were entitled to keep them abroad. But now, after the amendment of the Constitution, the rights and obligations about holding any foreign exchange in other countries for all the Indian citizens have become the same. On that ground, certain instructions or certain guidelines would be issued to the Reserve Bank. I think the Home Ministry also will inform the individual rulers so that they will become aware of it.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : What is the total asset ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have not got the details of the assessment with me.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Apart from the foreign exchange accounts, is it not a fact that from Jaipur or Udaipur or any other 'Pur', they are sending their curios to foreign countries and whether any watch is kept on them ? I want to know what the Government are doing.

MR. SPEAKER : You include curios in this ?

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Yes, Sir. They are sending them out to foreign countries. (*Interruption*)

MR SPEAKER : Order, please. Shri Gotkhinde.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would give us an assurance that any ex-gratia payment that the Government intends to make to the ex-rulers will not be made to such defaulting ex-rulers ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : May I know whether there is any obligation cast upon every citizen to declare what he has been holding by way of accounts in foreign bunks ? If that is so, may I know whether these rulers had also given some information to the government that they were holding some account in foreign banks ? Secondly, may I know whether recently permission had been given to any ruler to bring back money held in foreign countries ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I cannot give all these details unless separate notice is given. I think it is obligatory on every citizen to declare whatever foreign exchange he holds abroad.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : But the Minister said in reply to an earlier question that Government was not in possession of information about the total amount that the rulers have abroad.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : What I meant was that at the present moment I have not got that information.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : It is an open secret that most of the rulers have been holding huge sums in foreign exchange outside the country. Will the Government ascertain through some agency as to what is the sum in terms of foreign exchange or will it be left to the sweet will of the rulers to declare whether they have any amount there or not ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : While we expect the rulers to declare what they have been holding abroad, in case we find that what they have declarec is illusory, we can always do that also. But, at the present moment, I do not think we should begin with that.

Award of Prizes to Sarpanchs of Gram Panchayats for Securing Deposits Under Small Savings Schemes

*359. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided by Government to award prizes to the Sarpanch or Pramukh of the Gram Panchayat securing highest collections in his/her Block during the special National Savings Fortnight in order to provide incentives to those engaged in Small Savings collections ;

(b) if so, whether the prize winners for the various Blocks in the country have been selected by the State Governments concerned for the year 1971 ; and

(c) whether it is also envisaged to give a special prize to the Sarpanch/Pramukh, who secures the highest collection in a state and in the whole of the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) Yes, Sir. In order to encourage non-official participation at Gram Panchayat level for promoting small saving collections, the Government of India instituted the award of prizes reckoned at the rate of Rs. 150/- for each block to the Sarpanch or Pramukh of the Gram Panchayat securing highest collections in each Block during the National Saving Fortnight beginning from the 31st October, 1971.

(b) The period of special campaign was varied by most of the State Governments and thus the compaigns continued in the States for varying periods up to the 29th February, 1972. Complete information about the number of prize winners selected has not been received from all the States. Kerala have selected 23 prize winners and Gujrat have selected 18 prize winners.

(c) The scheme of prizes for 1971-72 did not envisage the award of special prize to the Sarpanch/Pramukh securing the highest collections in a State or in the country as a whole.

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : In view of the answer to part (c) of the question, may I know whether the government is considering the award of a prize to the sarpanch who has the highest collection to his credit in his State or the country ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : It is a good suggestion. I do not think Government will have any objection to that. We can certainly consider it.

युद्ध-क्षतिपूर्ति की मांग के समर्थन में रणबीर सिंह पुरा जम्मू में निकाला गया जलूस

*360. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि युद्ध क्षतिपूर्ति की मांग के समर्थन में 12 जून, 1972 को रणबीर सिंह पुरा जम्मू में एक जलूस निकाला गया था जिसमें महिलाएं भी शामिल थीं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रदर्शनकारियों की मांगें क्या थीं; और

(ग) उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). It has been reported that a procession was taken out at Ranvirsinghpura on the 12th June, 1972 to demand extension of the scope of the schemes sanctioned by the Department of Rehabilitation for compensating or alleviating the losses suffered during the December 1971 conflict. No reference in this regard has, however, been received from the State Government who are responsible for settling the claims and effecting payment.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, युद्ध में सीमावर्ती प्रदेशों में रहने वालों को कितनी क्षति पहुंचती है यह बात कोई नई नहीं है। जैसे कि सेना में काम करने वाले अपने जवान यदि घायल हों, जख्मी हों या वीरगति को प्राप्त हों तो उनके लिए क्षतिपूर्ति क्या देनी है उसके नियम बने हुए हैं किन्तु जहां तक सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों का सवाल है, वे ऐसे ही हवा में छोड़ दिए गए हैं। जब लड़ाई छिड़ जाती है तो उनके खेतों की बर्बादी होती है। इतना ही नहीं, लड़ाई खत्म होने के बाद माइन्स रिमूविंग आपरेशन्स पूरे नहीं होते जिसके कारण कई जगहों पर लोगों की टांगें टूट जाती हैं, हाथ टूट जाते हैं और आंखें फूट जाती हैं। इतना ही नहीं, विद्ड्राल के बाद पीछे आने वाली ट्रकें खेती को बर्बाद करती हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में राज्य सरकार का हवाला देकर यह कह देना कि सूचना नहीं मिली है ··· (व्यवधान) ···

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Hon'ble Member is making a speech. Kindly ask the question.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: I am putting the question. I do not understand his impatience. The Speaker is there to control the Members.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बड़ी देर से कह रहा हूं कि आप भाषण कर रहे हैं।

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राज्य सरकार पर छोड़ कर चुप बैठ जाना और कहना कि राज्य सरकार ने बताया नहीं है यह कोई उचित बात नहीं है। कम से कम सरकार कोई क्राइटेरिया तय करे और जिन-जिन को क्षति हुई है उनको क्षतिपूर्ति देने का आश्वासन क्या मंत्री महोदय यहां देंगे ? यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए जो क्राइटेरिया या नियम हैं, जो योजना है वह राज्य सरकार को बता दी गई है। राज्य सरकार ने उस पर कार्यवाही भी की है। राज्य सरकार ने जो कार्यवाही की है उसका विवरण भी मैं माननीय सदस्य को देना चाहूंगा परन्तु कुछ लोग हैं जो चाहते हैं इस तरह के झगड़े हों इसीलिए इस तरह की बातें करते हैं।

रणवीरसिंह पुरा के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रश्न दिया है, वहां जो नुकसान हुआ है उसका क्राइटेरिया के अनुसार, नियमों के अनुसार जो पैसा देना चाहिए उसका विवरण मैं माननीय सदस्य को देना चाहूंगा। जो वहां पर डैमेज हुआ है क्राप्स वगैरह का उसके ऊपर जो असेस्मेंट किया गया था वह था 2 लाख 86 हजार, उस में से 2 लाख 85 हजार दे दिया गया है केवल 1 हजार बाकी है। अकूपेशन आफ वैकेन्ट लैंड के 1426 मामले थे, जिनमें 2 लाख 32 हजार देने थे और 60 हजार रु० दे दिए गए हैं। जो अन्डर डिस्ट्रब्यूशन हैं, जिसका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन किया जा रहा है उसमें कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। जो एग्रीकल्चरल प्रापर्टीज पर क्लेम किया गया था उसमें 2,496 रुपये पूरे दे दिए गए हैं। इस इरिया की यह पूरी स्थिति है। इसके बाद भी अगर प्रोसिशन निकाला जाता है तो भारत सरकार पर उसकी जिम्मेदारी क्यों थोपी जाती है।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : मैं केवल एक बात जानना चाहता हूं कि कुल मिलाकर कितने परिवार बचे हैं, युद्ध के कारण जिनको क्षति हुई है लेकिन उनको आज तक कोई सुआवजा नहीं दे पाए हैं ? उनको आप कब तक सुआवजा दे पायेंगे इसकी कोई निश्चित तारीख और समय आप बता सकेंगे ?

श्री शिवा चरण शुक्ल : यह प्रश्न रणवीर सिंह पुरा के बारे में था। पूरे सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में जहां क्षति हुई है उसके लिए कोई निश्चित प्रश्न पूछा जाएगा तो उसकी सूचना दे दी जाएगी।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : रणवीर सिंह पुरा के बारे में बता दें कि ऐसे कितने परिवार बचे हैं जिनको अभी तक कोई सहायता नहीं दी गई है और उनको कब तक सहायता देंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has already mentioned it. I will now go through the second round of the Question List.

Indian Airlines Flights from Madras, Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta Delayed and Cancelled during the Last Fifteen Days

*351 SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many Indian Airlines flights from Madras, Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta were delayed and for how long, during the last fifteen days ;

(b) how many of them were cancelled after making the passengers wait for long hours and how long after departure time were they announced as cancelled ; and

(c) the reasons for these delays and cancellations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) to (c). I lay a statement on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The Number of Indian Airlines flights delayed from Madras, Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta during the period 25th July to 8th August, 1972 is given here under :

Sl. No.	Station	Break up of delays		
		between 15 minutes and one hour	between 61 minutes and two hours	exceeding two hours
1.	Madras	49	4	6
2.	Delhi	72	24	29
3.	Bombay	131	22	21
4.	Calcutta	98	47	57
	Total :	350	97	113
			GRAND TOTAL	560

(b) Number of flights cancelled :

Ex Madras	*Ex Delhi*	*Ex Bombay*	*Ex Calcutta*
1	6	7	31

(c) Reasons for the delays and cancellations :

Sl. No.	Reasons	Madras		Delhi		Bombay		Calcutta	
		Delays	Cancellation	Delays	Cancellation	Delays	Cancellation	Delays	Cancellation
1.	Engineering	5	—	29	1	41	—	58	2
2.	Commercial (Catering Traffic and Security check)	14	—	9	—	39	—	12	—
3.	Operations	—	—	3	—	5	—	14	—
4.	Transport	2	—	1	—	1	—	4	—
5.	Weather	—	—	6	—	3	—	6	4
6,	Consequential	32	1	56	—	59	1	76	5
7.	Miscellaneous	6	—	21	5	22	6	31	20
8.	A.T.C. (DGCA)	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—
	Total :—	59	1	125	6	174	7	202	31

SHRI PILOO MODY : If I could not come here in time to ask the Question, I could have hardly read the statement.

Sir, very often the planes are being delayed for no reason at all. Only yesterday, when I came from Calcutta, because they did not have enough passengers on a scheduled flight, they combined the two flights and ran a latter flight thereby delaying me for 1½ hours. I do not think this is the manner in which a public utility service should be run. What has the Minister got to say about merging of flights and why most of these delays are caused ?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : It is not usually done like that in a public sector undertaking, whether it is economical or uneconomical. We undertake to operate lines whether there are passengers or no passengers. The services are operated. I do not know whether the Member knows the extact reason as to why one flight was cancelled or delayed. I shall try to find it out. Usually, the merging does not take place.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Preference Given by Monopolies Commission to Joint Sector Units

*342. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased state :

(a) whether the Monopolies Commission has expressed itself in favour of more joint sector units instead of private sector units ;

(b) if so, whether recently any joint sector ventures have been cleared by Government; and

(c) if so, the names thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) The Commission has not made any such general observation. In one case, one Member in his minority report had proposed divestment of a segment of shares held by another company in favour of financial institutions as a first step towards joint sector.

(b) and (c). Among the cases coming under Section 21 or 22 of the M.R.T.P. Act, an application of M/s, Century Spinning & Manufacturing Co. Ltd. has been approved on the basis of formation of a new company the capital structure of which would be in the nature of a joint sector. An application from M/s. Bangur Bros. Ltd., though not referred to the M.R T.P. Commission, has been approved on the same principle. An application from M/s.Cominco Binani Zinc Ltd., though not referred to the M.R.T.P. Commission, has also been cleared subject to the condition that the project will be one in the joint sector in terms of the Press Note dated the 18th February 1970, issued by the Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade.

Assistance to Bangladesh

*343. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India have informed the Government of Bangladesh that India would meet the marginal resource gap in the annual development programme of Bangladesh which has been launched recently ; and

(b) if so, the extent of aid that India is likely to provide annually ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) There has been no request from the Government of Bangladesh that India should meet the resource gap in the annual development programme of Bangladesh.

(b) A provision of Rs. 200 crores has been made for assistance to Bangladesh for the two years 1971-72 and 1972-73.

ऋषिकेश में पर्यटकों के लिए बसों और आवास की कमी

*348. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश भर से बद्री-केदारनाथ की यात्रा के लिए आये हुए सैकड़ों पर्यटकों को मई मास में ऋषिकेश में एक-एक सप्ताह तक बसों की प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ी थी और अनेक पर्यटक पेड़ों के नीचे पड़े रहे;

(ख) क्या ऋषिकेश में ग्रीष्मकाल में पर्यटकों के लिए बसों का और आवास का अभाव अनेक वर्षों से चला आ रहा है; और

(ग) इस संबंध में पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) से (ग). इस वर्ष बद्रीनाथ, गंगोत्री तथा जमनोत्री मंदिर खुलने की तारीख एक ही दिन पड़ी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप मई में लगभग एक सप्ताह तक ऋषिकेश में तीर्थयात्रियों की अत्यधिक भीड रही। अतः ऋषिकेश तथा निकटस्थ स्थानों पर उपलब्ध आवास-स्थान, और परिवहन व्यवस्था में भारी कमी पड़ गयी, परन्तु स्थिति एक सप्ताह के बाद सुधर गयी।

राज्य सरकार से पता चला है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में स्थिति कभी इतनी बुरी नहीं हुई जितनी कि इस वर्ष। परन्तु तीर्थ यात्री-यातायात में प्रति वर्ष वृद्धि होते रहने से, आवास तथा परिवहन में निःसंदेह अधिकाधिक कमी महसूस की जाती रहेगी। केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग से 50% उपदान लेकर राज्य सरकार द्वारा निर्मित हरिद्वार में एक पर्यटक बंगले के अलावा, इस समय ऋषिकेश तथा स्वर्गाश्रम में विभिन्न धर्मशालाओं में 3600 कमरे हैं। देवप्रयाग में निर्माण किए जा रहे पर्यटक बंगले तथा श्रीनगर में तीर्थ-यात्री शेडों के विस्तार के अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकार की, ऋषिकेश तथा रुद्रप्रयाग दोनों में एक-एक पर्यटक बंगले के निर्माण की योजनाएं भी हैं।

योजना आयोग द्वारा यू० पी० के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में पर्यटन के विकास के लिए एक 'कार्यवाहक दल' (वर्किंग ग्रुप) की स्थापना की गई है। इसने राज्य सरकार को बद्रीनाथ क्षेत्र में पर्यटन सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने की सिफारिश की है।

Seizure of Contraband Goods From A Dutch Ship in Bombay

*349. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether contraband goods valued at Rs. 17·5 lakh were seized from a Dutch ship in Bombay on the 15th July, 1972 ; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken against those held responsible ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). On 14-7-72 contraband goods valued about Rs. 17·66 lakhs (at Indian market rate) were seized from a Dutch Motor Vessel Strrat Johore. Since, on the basis of the enquiries made, it was not possible to connect any particular person on board M. V. Strrat Johore with the contraband seized no arrests were made. However, the vessel was seized on the grounds that it was used for transporting smuggled goods and was later released on a bond with Bank surety for Rs. 10 lakhs. Show Cause memos are being issued to the Captain, Chief Engineer, agents and owners of the vessel.

Scheme of Statistical Returns in Banks

*352. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a new scheme of statistical returns replacing the practice of monthly returns of advances by the Commercial Banks in the country ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) Yes, Sir. The Reserve Bank of India has introduced a new system of statistical returns by the Commercial Banks.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Salient features on the new System of Statistical Returns Introduced by the Reserve Bank of India with effect from August, 1972

(1) The new system of statistical reporting is designated as "Basic Statistical Returns" (B.S.R.).

(2) It provides for a steady flow of information on deposits and advances required by the Reserve Bank without undue strain on banks' branches.

(3) Under the new system basic information on deposits and advances will be submitted by branches to the banks twice a year

(4) In the past returns from the branches were submitted straight to the Reserve Bank with a copy to the Head Office of the bank concerned. Under the new system branches will submit their returns to the Head or Regional Office of each bank and that bank will issue the responsibility for the collection and checking of the returns. The Head Offices of the banks will send the returns to the Reserve Bank after checking the accuracy of the returns.

(5) Taking into consideration the socio-economic significance of agricultural development, two special returns, one the quantum and levels of lending to agriculture and the other relating to recovery performance, have been introduced. These returns have to be submitted by the Head Offices of the banks.

(6) Returns submitted to the Reserve Bank will be on State-wise basis. The banks have also been advised to consolidate the data on districtwise basis to meet enquiries that arise from time to time.

(7) The system also provides for calling for monthly data from Head Offices of the banks on advances against security of selected commodities.

Seismic Surveys in the Bombay High Structures

*354. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether detailed seismic surveys in the Bombay High Structures have been completed to pinpoint locations of the first few wells ; and

(b) the period during which drilling will be completed there after getting the delivery of mobile platform from Japan ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Drilling in this area would initially be of a limited number of exploratory wells. In the event of any of these wells indicating the presence of favourable geological conditions, a number of additional wells have to be drilled to further explore the oil potential of the area and to assess the commerciality of the oil-find. If this leads to the establishment of oil accumulation of commercial importance, a larger number of development wells would have to be drilled to obtain production of oil.

Thus, it cannot be reliably estimated, at the present stage, as to the period during which drilling would be completed at these structures, as it would mainly depend on the results obtained from exploratory drilling and the time that the drilling of the various wells will take.

Violation of Indian Territorial waters and Air Space by Pakistan

*358. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the number of times Pakistan Violated Indian territorial waters and air space since the cease fire of December, 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : No report of violation of Indian territorial waters by Pakistan since the cease-fire of December 1971 has been received, The number of violations of Indian air space is ten.

Plan Investment Board

3380. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to appoint a Plan Investment Board to expedite clearance of projects included in the Central Plan ; and

(b) the number of projects in the country, State-wise which are behind schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) It has been decided to constitute a Public Investment Board as a form for consideration of public sector investment proposals.

(b) Information is being collected and will be placed before the House.

Fall in Exchange value of Rupee in South East Asia

3381. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleaced to state :

(a) whether the exchange value of rupee has since fallen in South East Asia ;

(b) whether similar trends are discernible in European countries also ; and if so, to what extent this has fallen in different places ; and

(c) how the fall in exchange value will affect India's trade obligations with these countries ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. All authorised foreign exchange transactions are carried out at the official exchange rate. Because of the sporadic and marginal character of foreign exchange deals carried out in contravention of Exchange control Regulations, unofficial rates cannot in any way be considered as an indicator of the external value of the rupee.

(c) Does not arise.

Drugs and Pharmaceutical Firms in India which hold more than 25 per cent Foreign Equity

3382. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 6738 on the 19th May, 1972 regarding drugs and pharmaceutical firms in India and state :

(a) whether the information, referred to therein, has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, whether it would be laid down on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). The names of Drugs & Pharmaceutical firms having more than 25 per cent foreign equity are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT—3502/72]. The remittances made by them on account of dividends, royalties, technical know-how fees etc. are as follows :

	1969-70 RS.	1970-71 RS.
Dividends/Profits.	364,37,643	414,03,353
Head Office expenses.	11,98,907	27,01,459
Technical know-how	12,01,622	26,97,678
Royalty.	94,95,272	17,73,425
Total :	483,33,444	485,75,915

Availability of Natural Gas and its Use

3383. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the total availablity of natural gas in the country at present and the quantity which has been put to use and the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : The present availablity and utilisation of Natural Gas may be seen from the following figures pertaining to the first six months of 1972 :

Period	Production	Utilisation
	(in million cubic meters)	
January/June 1972	786	453

The utilisation was as feedstock for manufacture of fertilisers, power generation, industrial fuel, and maintenance of pressure in oilfields.

Utilisation of Gas for Fertilizer Plants

3384. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether Government have considered the desirability of using natural gas for fertiliser plants as is being envisaged by the Government of Iraq and if so, the details of the studies made in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : Government is aware of the advantages of using the Natural gas as feedstock for fertilizer production. In fact, natural/associated gas is already being used for fertilizer production by the Namrup Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India and the Gujarat State Fertilizer Company, Baroda. Natural gas is also proposed to be used as feedstock in the Namrup Expansion Scheme and in the unit being set up by the Indian farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd. at Kalol. These two schemes are currently under implementation.

Extent of Reduction in Revenue and Employment Opportunities due to shifting of Foreign Air Companies from Calcutta

3385. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the extent to which the revenue and employment opportunities have dwindled during the last three years at Calcutta Air port due to shifting of foreign air Companies from Calcutta ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. KARAN SINGH):

The revenue realised by the Civil Aviation Department at Calcutta airport during the last three years was as follows :

Year	Revenue
1969-70.	Rs. 1,01,00,565.
1970-71.	Rs. 1 04,94,418.
1971-72.	Rs. 95,39,327.

The slight drop in revenue in 1971-72 is not solely due to shifting of operations by some of the foreign airlines from Calcutta.

Though the shifting of operations by some airlines has resulted in retrenchment of some employees engaged by the airlines concerned, there has been no change in the employment position so far as the staff of the Civil Aviation Department and the International Airports Authority of India are concerned.

Shortfall in Credit Advances to Neglected Sectors

3386. SHRI MARTAND SINGH OF REWA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a shortfall in the percentage of credit advanced to the neglected sectors by the nationalised banks ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Output of the Shahjahanpur Ordnance Clothing Factory

3387. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the output of the Shahjahanpur Ordnance Clothing Factory was more before the Emergency than during the period of emergency ; and

(b) if so, the level of production three months before and three months after the promulgation of emergency ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No. Sir. In fact the production increased after the Promulgation of Emergency.

(b) Monthly value of production for September 1971 to February 1972 was as follows :

September 1971	...Rs. 1.51 crores,
October 1971	.. Rs. 0.79 crores.
November 1971	...Rs. 0.89 csores.
December 1971	.. Rs. 1.73 crores.
January 1972	...Rs. 1.75 crores.
February 1972	...Rs. 1 18 crores.

Applications for Loan Received by Giridih Branch of State Bank of India

3388. SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of loan applications received by State Bank of India, Giridih Branch for loans upto Rs. 10,000 in 1971 and 1972, separately ;

(b) the number of applicants who have been advanced loans ;

(c) the rules for realisation of these loans and whether these rules are uniformly being adhered to ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected to the extent feasible and the same will be placed on the Table of the House.

Extension of L.I.C. Scheme of Advances for Housing to Policy Holders in Giridih, Hazaribagh

3389. SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the L.I.C. had extended the Scheme of advances for housing to Policy Holders in Giridih (District Hazaribagh) in January, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the number of loan applications received since then ; and

(c) the number of applications so far disposed of and advances actually made ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The L.I.C. has extended its 'Own Your Home' Scheme (for its policy holders) to Giridih Centre in November, 1970.

(b) and (c). Of the seven applications received from this Centre till 31st March, 1972, the L I C. has sanctioned five loan applications for Rs. 99,000/- and disbursed Rs. 73,000/-. One application was rejected.

Filling up of Clerical Posts in the Bank of Baroda

3390. SHRI DHAN SHAH PRADHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received in response to the last advertisement of the Bank of Baroda for filling the clerical posts and the number of posts filled ;

(b) whether a number of graduates/posts graduates with high good division were not given chance to appear for the written test ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the criteria for the selection of candidates ; and

(d) whether Government proposed to reamline the system of recruitment and form common pool for all the Nationalised Banks and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). In response to the last advertisement, Bank of Baroda received about 85,600 applications. No post has been filled up, as the selection process is not yet complete, The Bank called candidates 15 times the number of anticipated vacancies for the written test. Keeping in mind the promotional opportunities to the officer cadre, the Bank decided to call 60% of the candidates who were degree holders and the rest who were non-graduates. However, all the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates, with the requisite qualifications, whether non-graduates or graduates, were called for the written test. As the bank needed more graduates with agriculture, commerce and law qualifications, the bank felt it necessary to limit the number of candidates who possess degrees either in Science or Art. Therefore, it is likely that a number of graduates/post graduates with high total marks, in such faculities as Art or Science may not have been called for the written test.

(d) Government have under consideration a proposal for setting up a common recruitment agency for all the nationalised banks.

Financial Assistance from Foreign Countries for Educational and Charitable Institutions in Kerala

3391. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of educational and charitable institutions in Kerala receiving financial assistance from foreign countries and the total amount received by them during 1970-71 and 1971-72 ;

(b) whether Government are aware that the assistance received by these institutions is being used to organise agitations against Government : and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to regulate the inflow of foreign money to such institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). At present there is no law or machinery to check the inflow of foreign money in India. Legislative proposals are being finalised for the purpose of imposing suitable restrictions on the receipt of funds from foreign associations, agencies or individuals otherwise than in the course of ordinary and bona fide transactions. A Bill will be introduced in Parliament at an early date.

Pilot Training to Rankers in I.A.F.

3392. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to give pilot training to rankers in the Indian Air Force ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) A scheme already exists to train airmen as pilots in the Flying Branch in the I.A.F.

(b) The qualifications required are that the airmen should be below 21 years of age and should have passed Matriculation or equivalent Examination. After selection through the Services Selection Board, those airmen, who are found medically fit are detailed for training as flight cadets and they are commissioned after successful completion of the prescribed training. Those who do not make the grade during the training are allowed to revert as airmen or are released from the service, if the so desire.

Bridging the gap in the Pay of Officers and N.C.O.

3393. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to bridge the existing gap in the Pay of Officers and the Non-Commissioned Officers of the Defence forces ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : The structure of emoluments, including benefits in cash and kind, and death-*cum*-retirement benefits of officers and personnel below officer rank in the Armed Forces are already under examination by the Pay Commission.

Tourism Development Schemes for Gulmarg (Kashmir) and Kovalam Beach in Kerala

3394. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the tourism development schemes for Gulmarg (Kashmir) and Kovalam Beach (Kerala) ; and

(b) the amount spent by the Centre on these two schemes so far ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) The salient features of the tourist development schemes at Gulmarg, which is being developed as a winter sports resort, and at Kovalam being developed as a beach resort during the Fourth Plan period are as follows :

Gulmarg :

(i) A road from Tangmarg to Gulmarg.

(ii) Erection of an aerial passenger ropeway, a chair-lift and ski-lifts.

(iii) Establishment of the Institute of Sking & Mountaineering.

(iv) Snow-clearing operations.

(v) Purchase of ski, mountaineering and snow-clearing equipment.

(vi) A centrally-heated hotel.

(vii) A master plan of Gulmarg indicating its development over a 10 year period.

Kovalam :

(i) A 100-room hotel.

(ii) 40 cottages.

(iii) A beach service centre.

(iv) An open-air theatre.

(v) A yoga-*cum*-massage centre.

(vi) Development of aquatic sports.

(b) A sum of Rs. 51.01 lakhs on the Gulmarg Project and Rs. 31.87 lakhs on the Kovalam Project have been incurred upto 30.6.1972.

Grant of Exemption from Income-Tax on Gratuity received by Employees

3395. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to amend the relevant portion of the Income-tax Act to allow exemption from tax on gratuity received by employees on retirement, on their maximum 20 months' salary received as gratuity if it exceeds Rs. 24,000/-, under the recently passed Payment of Gratuity Bill, instead of the present Rs. 24,000/- gratuity being exempted from tax ; and

(b) if so, when the amendment is likely to be introduced in Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Court Cases Instituted Against the Employees of Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna

3396. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of court cases instituted against the employees of Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna, and the number of employees involved therein, during the past three years ;

(b) the number of the court cases disposed of and the number still pending ; and

(c) the nature of offences for which court cases were instituted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) No court case was instituted by the Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna, against any of his employees during the past three years. However, one court case was instituted by Civil Authorities against one of his employees. Information is not readily available about the number of court cases instituted against the employees by, or at the instance of others.

(b) The case referred to against (a) above has been disposed of. The individual was finally acquitted.

(c) Waging of War against Government of India.

Education Facilities by Oil India Limited and O. & N.C.C. to the Children of Employees Working at Duliajan

3397. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the facilities given by the Oil India and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to the children of their employees at Duliajan, Manan and Naria in Assam ; and

(b) the amount spent annually by the Oil India Limited, O & N.G.C., Indian Oil Corporation and Assam Oil Company for the education of their employees' children, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House

Compensation to Land Owners by Oil India Limited and O. & N.G.C.

3398. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total acreage of land acquired by Oil India Ltd., and Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the Districts of Dibrugarh and Sibasagar ;

(b) the number of families who were paid compensation fully and number of families who have not yet received compensation ; and

(c) reasons for not paying compensation to the families so far ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMI-

CALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) The areas acquired by Oil India Limited and Oil and Natural Gas Commission in these districts are 1,145 acres and 1320.006 acres respectively.

(b) and (c). Oil India Limited has paid compensation to 1342 owners (pattadars) and the cases of compensation for 16 owners are pending since their cases are *sub judice* and the payment is stayed, by the competent authority.

O.N.G.C. acquires land through direct purchase and also through the State Government. The amount of compensation of the land acquired through the State Government is deposited with them by ONGC in full, immediately after the assessment is made by the State Government, for disbursement to the concerned parties. Land was acquired from 273 land owners by ONGC through direct negotiations and compensation was paid to them in full.

Enquiry into Foreign Tobacco Leaf and Cigarette Manufacturing Companies

3399. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether on receipt of a memorandum from the Tobacco growers and other allied interests regarding the monopolistic and restrictive trade practices of the foreign monopolies in India in the Tobacco Leaf and Cigarette industries (Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Co., Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co., and Imperial Tobacco Company) Government asked the Monopolies Commission to go into the matter ;

(b) whether the Monopolies Commission has completed its investigations ; and

(c) if so, its findings and the action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) The M.R.T.D. Commission has received a complaint from 27 consumers of cigarettes against Indian Tobacco Co. Ltd. and Vazir Sultan Tobacco Co. Ltd. alleging certain restrictive and monopolistic trade Practices. The complaints relating to restrictive trade practices have been referred by the Commission for preliminary investigation by the Director of Investigation.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Drawback of Custom Duty on Plywood Chests granted to Tea Exporters

3400. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the conditions and rate at which tea exporters are granted drawback of customs duty on Plywood Chests used for packing tea in bulk ;

(b) the purpose for which the drawback is granted ; and

(c) the total amount of drawback on plywood panels paid by Central Government on account of exports in 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The grant of drawback is subject to the conditions laid down in Section 75 and Section 76 of the Customs Act, 1962 and the Customs and Central Excise Duties Drawback Rules, 1971. The existing rate of drawback on Complete tea chest made of plywood panels is Rs. 138.20 per 100 Square metres of surface area of tea chest.

(b) The drawback is allowed to relieve the export goods from the burden of Central Excise and Customs duties paid on materials used in export goods so that our export goods become more competitive in the world markets.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Drawback of Custom Duty on Tea Chests

3401. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount paid to tea exporters towards drawback of custom duty on complete Plywood chests during the last three years year-wise, in addition to the rebate of excise duty on tea exports ;

(b) whether drawback is allowed only on plywood chests manufactured according to the specifications of Indian Standards Institution as required under the Tea (Distribution and Export) Control order ; and

(c) if not, the action taken against the tea exporter whose export business licence is stated to have been cancelled by Tea Board for having exported tea bulk in sub-standard plywood chests to U.S.A. as reported in the Press report 'New threats to tea export' published in '*Hindustan Standard*' dated the 19th June, 1972 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) Grant of drawback is not subject to the condition that the chests should be manufactured according to the Indian Standard specifications.

(c) It is a fact that a tea exporter's licence has been cancelled by the Chairman, Tea Board who is the licencing authority, on the ground that he has contravened the provisions of the Tea (Distribution and Export) Control Order, 1957. The exporter has preferred an appeal against the cancellation of his licence, which is under Governments' consideration.

Assessment of Income-Tax on Tea Exporters

3402. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the practice of not maintaining proper record of private purchases of tea by a section of tea exporters as revealed in the Press Report published in 'HINDUSTAN STANDARD' dated the 19th June, 1972 under the caption "New Threats to tea export" ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to ensure proper assessment of Income-tax of such Exporters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Press report mentioned has been seen.

(b) Necessary investigations will be made and suitable action as called for under the law will be taken.

Preference to Lady Doctors in Armed Services

3403. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Lady Doctors in the Armed Services ; and

(b) whether no preference is given to the Lady Doctors in Army Services in the matter of appointments and posting and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) 275.

(b) The lady medical officers are not given any preference in the matter of appointment. However, as regards postings, they are mostly posted in such establishments as family wings of the Armed Forces Hospitals, Sick Bays, Station Sick Quarters, etc.

Industrial/Business Establishments in which Shri R P. Goenka and Members of his Family hold Shares

3404. SHRI LALJI BHAI :
SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN :

Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of the industrial and business concerns of which Shri R. P. Goenka the industrialist of Calcutta and the Members of his family are shareholders ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Taking over of Andhra Scientific Company, Masulipatnam

3405. SHRI RAM PRAKASH :
SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take

over the management of Andhra Scientific Company, Masulipatnam ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). Government have already taken over the Management of the Andhra Scientific Company, Masulipatnam in June 1972 under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

This was because the Company had remained closed for financial reasons since November, 1971 and it was considered necessary to revive production in the unit to meet Defence and Civil requirements for Scientific Instruments in the country. The Company had also the necessary potential both by way of plant and machinery and technical personnel to achieve this end.

आलीराजपुर के व्यापारी द्वारा केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर की चोरी

3406. श्री भगीरथ भंवर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 11 जुलाई, 1972 को आलीराजपुर; जिला झाबुआ, मध्य प्रदेश, में एक ऐसा व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किया गया है जिसने केन्द्रीय करों के लाखों रुपये की चोरी की थी;

(ख) क्या पुलिस तथा आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा पकड़े गये कागजात जाली हैं;

(ग) क्या कुछ आयकर अधिकारी भी उक्त धन्धे से सम्बद्ध हैं;

(घ) क्या इस मामले के महत्व को ध्यान में रखकर इसकी किसी विशेषाधिकारी द्वारा जांच कराने का विचार है; और

(ङ) क्या इस प्रकार के और भी मामले प्रकाश में आये हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। मध्य प्रदेश में जिला झाबुआ में आलीराजपुर के चुंगी निरीक्षक ने 11 जुलाई, 1972 को अनिर्मित तम्बाकू से लदा एक ट्रक नगरपालिका अधिनियम के अधीन पकड़ा, क्योंकि चुंगी पास में ट्रक में लदे माल की गलत घोषणा करके उसे ज्वाज दिखा रखा था । बाद में 12 जुलाई, 1972 को केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क तथा नमक अधिनियम के अधीन ट्रक, माल और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क सम्बन्धी कुछ दस्तावेज पकड़ कर कब्जे में लिये गये । केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के पकड़े गए दस्तावेज, तस्दीक करने पर, जाली पाए गए ।

(ग) और (घ). आयकर विभाग का कोई अधिकारी मामले में नहीं पाया गया । पकड़े गए मामले में आगे जांच-पड़ताल केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी द्वारा की जा रही है ।

(ङ) अभी तक नहीं ।

Manufacture of Laser Weapons

3407. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that USA has developed a laser weapon which renders all conventional armies and nuclear weapons obsolete ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ; and

(c) whether Government propose to manufacture similar weapons for the defence of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Government is aware of the development of laser weapon systems in USA but Government has no information that USA has developed a laser weapon which renders all conventional armies and nuclear weapons obsolete.

(b) We are fully alive to the potentiality of Laser in military use.

(c) Our Defence Research and Development Organisation has already undertaken several investigational problems on development of Laser borne systems and our activities are going to be expanded in the next few years.

Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

3408. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National average consumer price index number for industrial workers has reached 238 ;

(b) whether the workers are to get increased D A. according to the recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Commission : and

(c) if so, since when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R GANESH) : (a) The All India Average Consumer Price Index number for industrial workers for the month of June, 1972, which is the latest avilable, was 244 (Base 1949=100). The 12 monthly average for that month was 327.08.

(b) and (c). Presumably, by the term "workers" Central Government employees are meant. If so, the last increase in dearness allowance was given to Central Government employees with effect from 1.9.68 on the 12 monthly average of All India Consumer Price Index number (base 1949=100) reaching 215 in terms of the recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Commission. Subsequently, on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, interim relief and additional interim relief were allowed on the 12 monthly average of the Index number reaching 218 and 228 respectively. In terms of the recommendations of the Pay Commission, the question of any further review can arise when the 12 monthly average of the Index reaches 238.

Saving of Foreign Exchange in Accounts Office of Indian Embassy in Washington

3409. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD :
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a self-imposed cut in the Accounts Office of the Indian Embassy in Washington has resulted in a substantial saving of foreign exchange : and

(b) if so, the extent thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Thirteen thousand six hundred dollars approximately during 1971-72.

Concentration of Pak Volunteer Force in occupied Kashmir

3410. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new Pakistani volunteer force of 2 lakhs men is at present under training in Pakistan occupied Kashmir ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Government have information about the training of a volunteer force in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir.

(b) All related developments in Pakistan are taken into consideration while reviewing our defence plans.

मैसर्स इलैक्ट्रो कैमिकल वर्क्स लिमिटेड, बंगलौर का बन्द होना

3411. श्री सरजू पांडे . क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स मैसूर इलैक्ट्रो कैमिकल वर्क्स लिमिटेड, बंगलौर नामक फर्म बन्द हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके फलस्वरूप कितने मजदूर बेकार हो गए हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस फर्म को सरकार ने अपने अधिकार में लेने का निर्णय किया है यदि हां, तो उसे सरकार कब तक अपने अधिकार में ले लेगी ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमन्।

(ख) लगभग 400 ।

(ग) इस संस्था को शासन के अधीन किए जाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया गया था किन्तु अब यह विचार छोड़ दिया गया है ।

Revenue Pool Arrangement between Air India and Malaysia Singapore Airways

3412. SHRI P.K. DEO :
SHRI BHOLA MANJHI :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was revenue pool arrangement between the Air India and Malaysia Singapore Airways ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the arrangement ; and

(c) whether this arrangement has now come to a close and if so, why ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Air India currently has a revenue pooling arrangement with Malaysia-Singapore Airways This provides that the revenue in respect of traffic uplifted in India and discharged at Singapore and vice versa is to be pooled by the two carriers and shared on an agreed basis.

(c) Does not arise.

Recovery of outstanding Amount of Loan from Refugees from Pakistan

3413. SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) since how long the sum of Rs. 2.68 crore in case of 2620 loan accounts at the close of October, 1971 is outstanding from refugees from Pakistan ;

(b) the procedure adopted for the recovery of the loans ;

(c) the expenditure being incurred on the staff of Rehabilitation Finance Administration Unit which is now functioning as only a recovery unit ;

(d) the criteria adopted for compounding the due by remission in part or in full in deserving cases ; and

(e) the amount of loan that has so far been compounded by remission in part or in full ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : (a) Most of the loans were given between 1948 to 1951 and a few between 1951 and 1958 by the erstwhile Rehabilitation Finance Administration.

(b) and (c). The loans were for a period not exceeding 15 years, ordinarily payable in 12 annual instalments. In case of defaults, they are recoverable as arrears of land revenue. Where the full recovery of outstanding dues is doubtful, cases have been compounded on payment of a certain lump sum in settlement of the dues. The compounded account is decided, on the merits of each case after taking into account the paying capacity of the borrowers/guarantors mainly on the follwing considerations :—

(i) Where recovery proceedings are likely to cause avoidable hardship to the borrowers/guarantors and/or involve incommensurate time, labour and expenditure ;

(ii) Where the position of the borrowers/guarantors has been adversely affected due to natural calamities and/or other factors ;

(iii) Where the only source of recovery is the sale of house property, whether mortgaged or otherwise, solely used for purposes of dwelling and such sale would result in the eviction of

the borrower causing him extreme distress ;

(iv) In a case, in which the principal sum has been recovered and no further recovery is possible from the borrower, the guarantor alone is not normally proceeded against for recovery of interest.

(c) The expenditure of the office of the R.F.A. Unit for the year 1971-72 was Rs. 3.81 lakhs.

(d) As on 30th April, 1972, loans aggregating to Rs. 6.24 crores have been compounded for Rs. 3.42 crores by remission in part or in full.

Air Pollution due to Supersonic Concorde Aircraft which landed at Bombay

3414. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new supersonic aircraft had flown over India and landed at Bombay recently ;

(b) whether the question of air-pollution and the problems of sound and its repercussions were taken into account while allowing Concorde to fly over India ; and

(c) whether Concorde had flown at supersonic speed over India ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Concorde landed at Bombay both on its outward and return trips to and from the Far East and Australia.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Experiments to Create Artificial Rain

3415. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether experiment to create artificial rain have been undertaken by Government ;

(b) if so, the names of the places, State-wise ; and

(c) how far Government have achieved success in these experiments, especially in drought affected areas ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Experiments in artificial stimulation of rain were carried out, on a randomised basis, during the monsoon seasons of 1957 to 1966 in the following regions :—

Delhi	...	Delhi State
Agra	...	Uttar Pradesh
Jaipur	...	Rajasthan
Munnar	...	Kerala

cloud seeding experiments are also proposed to be undertaken soon in the Poona region in Maharashtra and in the Madras region in Tamil Nadu.

(c) From the experiments conducted in the Delhi, Agra, Jaipur and Munnar regions, it was found that the rainfall over the seeded areas was higher than that over the unseeded areas by 20 per cent.

Cloud seeding cannot, however, induce rain to fall when normally there would be no rain, though it can increase the amount of rainfall by the order of 10 to 20 per cent in situations where rain would have fallen.

लद्दाख में सड़कों का निर्माण

3416. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार लद्दाख में सड़कों की योजना बनाने तथा उनका निर्माण करने के लिए एक विशेष कार्यक्रम बनाने का है जिससे यातायात तथा वस्तुओं के लाने के जाने के सस्ते और अच्छे साधन उपलब्ध हो सकें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कार्यक्रम की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं, उसको कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा तथा उसके लिए कितनी वित्तीय सहायता देने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जहां तक रक्षा मंत्रालय और सीमा सड़क विकास बोर्ड का सम्बन्ध है, लद्दाख में सड़कों की योजना बनाने तथा निर्माण करने के लिए एक विशेष कार्यक्रम बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है जिससे यातायात तथा वस्तुओं के परिवहन के सस्ते और अच्छे साधन उपलब्ध हो सकें।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Seminar on Public Undertakings

3417. SHRI R R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a seminar on public undertakings was recently held in New Delhi ;

(b) the various recommendations made at the Seminar ;

(c) whether it was suggested at the seminar that all Government units should fix realistic prices of their products ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FININCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : (a) Presumably, the Honourable Member is referring to the 'Seminar on Performance of Public Sector' held in New Delhi from July 27 to 29, 1972 The Seminar was organised primarily by a non-governmental body.

(b) and (c). The important matters considered at the Seminar were :

(i) need for scientific project formulation,

(ii) need for setting up clear financial and other objectives ;

(iii) adoption of proper performance budgeting techniques ;

(iv) identification and quantification of social objectives ;

(v) problems of "accumulated deficits" ; and

(vi) need for realistic pricing policies,

(d) The Seminar was meant for an exchange of ideas and experiences between the senior public sector executives with regard to various aspects affecting the performance of public enterprises. The conclusions of the Seminar will receive due consideration by the authorities concerned

Arrests in connection with Seizure of Court Stamps in Dehradun

3419. SHRI M.M. JOSEPH :
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any arrests were made on 28th July, 1972 in Dehra Dun on the seizure of Court Stamps valued at a million rupees and if so, the number of persons arrested ;

(b) whether any enquiry has been held in the matter and if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(c) the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Procedure for Selection of Personnel for Public Undertakings

3420. SHRI N.K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether faulty personnel selection procedure is one of the major factors responsible for poor performance of public sector undertakings ; and

(b) whether a committee has been appointed to go into the matter and if so, the

terms of reference of the Committee and when the findings of the Committee will be available ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : (a) and (b) It will not be correct to generalise that personnel selection in public sector is faulty and as a result is inhibiting performance in some of the public sector undertakings. Selection of personnel for lower echelons of the management in an enterprise is entirely the responsibility of that enterprise and even for filling in the posts of top full-time executives, perference is given to personnel from within an enterprise who have knowledge and experience of the enterprise. However, various aspects of the managerial personnel policy are being reviewed by Government. In this context, proposals relating, apart from recruitment, to such matters as Management Organisation, Managerial Incentives and Management Development Plans which embrace essential aspects like recruitment points, training programmes, job-rotation, career planning, succession plans, etc. are being considered. It is expected that when Government's final decisions on these proposals are implemented, a more sound managerial personnel policy will emerge. No time limit has been fixed for the finalisation of these matters by Government and no specific Committee has been appointed for the purpose.

Control of Managing Agency on Industrial Houses after Abolition on the system

3421. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether even two years after the abolition of managing agency most of the industrial houses in practice have been continuing the same centralised control and management in different forms ; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b) Government is already seized of such practices and the necessary provision to plug this loophole has been included in Clause 15 of the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1972. The notes on clauses in respect of Clause 15 at page 36 of the said Bill explains the reasons for this proposed amendment.

Loan from World Bank

3422. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of World Bank loans received by India so far ;

(b) the amount and percentage of the loans still unutilised ;

(c) the reasons for not utilising the loans fully ; and

(d) the names of the projects which have been financed wholly or partly with World Bank funds and those progress has been found unsatisfactory ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) India has received an amount of $ 1,111.42 million from the World Bank and $ 1761.25 million from the International Development Association, a soft-lending affiliate of the World Bank.

(b) The unutilised amount as on 1st August, 1972 is $ 108.69 million in respect of loans received from the World Bank and $ 364.28 million in respect of credits received from the International Development Association. This works out to 9.8% and 32% respectively.

(c) The utilisation of the loans/credits is to be in accordance with the phased implementation of the programmes/projects for which assistance has been secured.

(d) The progress in regard to some of the Agricultural Credit Projects and Irrigation Projects had been somewhat slower than anticipated but the organisational and procedural problems connected with their implementation have now been resolved and it is expected that the utilisation of the Credits would be accelerated in the near future.

Savings in Foreign Exchange by Oil and Natural Gas Commission

3423. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has saved foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 8 crores.

(b) if so, in what manner ; and

(c) whether the Commission has developed indigenously air tube clutch assembly which was earlier being imported from U.S.S.R. ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) By establishing and procuring indigenous substitute of such equipment, instruments and spare parts, as were hitherto being imported.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Use of Companies' Fund by Executive Personnel for Defence in Criminal Proceedings

3424. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI PILOO MODY :

Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Managing Directors and Managerial Personnel of Companies can use Companies' funds for their defence in criminal proceedings against them ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the provisions of Section 201 of the Companies Act, 1956, which deals with this matter.

Delay in Issue of Licence to Phthalic Anhydride—A Down Stream Unit of Indian Petro Chemicals Limited

3425. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD :

Will the Minister of PETROLFUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether delay in the issue of licence to a down stream unit of the Indian Petro-Chemicals Limited, namely Phthalic Anhydride is likely to put the Corporation to an annual loss of Rs. 85 lakhs ;

(b) the reason for delay in issuing the licence ; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R GOKHALE) ; (a) Due to non-synchronisation of production of ortho-xylenes by the Indian Petrochemical Corporation with increased production of phthalic Anhydride, the Corporation may have to find some other use for a part of its production for some time and/or to export it. The realisation to the Corporation on these accounts may be less than what it would otherwise have been. The exact position in this regard can be known only after the Corporation has started production and its volume of production and the time-leg between this production and the production of Phthalic Anhydride etc. become know.

(b) Four units are likely to utilize the Ortho-xylene to be produced by IPCL. In the case of one unit which has already been granted an industrial licence, an application for import of capital goods for effecting modification to the existing plant to consume the Ortho-xylene of the specification offered by IPCL is under consideration.

An industrial licence to another party whose foreign collaboration proposal and CG application have been cleared by the Government, is under issue.

Foreign collaboration proposals from two parties who have been given letters of intent are under consideration.

(c) All possible steps are being taken to ensure establishment of Phthalic Anhydride units at the earliest.

Misappropriation in the Ration Account of 656 Coy. ASC Brigade

3426. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since completed the inquiry into the case of misappropriation of Rs. 1 lakh discovered in the Ration Account of 656 Coy. ASC Brigade ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of inquiry and the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE)SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). The case is still pending investigation with the Central Bureau of investigation. Necessary action will be taken by the Government after the receipt of report from them.

Financial Assistance from Foreign Countries

3427. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of foreign aid received by India from foreign countries country-wise, during the current year so far ;

(b) how do these figures compare with those of last three years during the same period ; and

(c) the steps taken to do away with dependence on foreign aid ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Government is consistently emphasising the need to achieve greater self-reliance by pursuing policies for import substitution and export promotion in order to reduce our dependence on foreign loans.

Statement

During the current year agreements have so far been signed with the following countries, for total assistance of $ 83.47 million :

Canada	$ 46 25 million
Denmark	$ 5 70 million
Sweden	$ 10.60 million
Netherlands	$ 20.92 million

2. Agreements signed with these countries during the last three years were as follows ;

($ million)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Canada	28 02	27 74	49 94
Denmark	—	—	—
Sweden	—	—	5 00
Netherlands	—	—	13.81

The most attractive place in India for an average Foreign Tourist

3428. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI . Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state which is the most attractive place in India for average foreign tourist ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN RINGH) : This is a question of opinion However, according to a sample survey conducted during November, 1968 to October, 1969 the largest number of foreign tourists to India (60%) visited Delhi.

Resettlement of Ex-Army Personnel in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3429. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress achieved so far in the settlement of ex-army personnel in the islands of Andaman and Nicobar ;

(b) the facilities provided to them in settling themselves ; and

(c) the State-wise composition of these ex-army settlers ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). Under a scheme in 1969, 100 ex-servicemen were inducted in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The pattern of land allotment is as follows :

Officers	25 acres
JCOs	15 ,,
ORs	10 ,,

In addition, each family was provided with the following assistance :

(1) Transportation from home town to the islands at Government expense.

(2) Free ration at approved scale for the 1st year, and at 75% and 50% of the scale for the 2nd and 3rd years respectively.

(3) Initial grant of Rs. 2500/- for seeds, fertilizers and pesticides etc. for one year.

(4) Grant of Rs. 3,000/- for purchase of agricultural equipment, live-stock etc. Supply of these was made in kind through Agriculture Department.

(5) Grant upto a muximum of Rs. 2,500/- for purchase of house-hold equipment, utensils etc,

(6) Grant of Rs. 5,000/- for construction of houses ; pending such construction, temporary accommodation was provided.

Other amenities like internal roads in the colony, water supply, dispensary and schools etc. were provided by the Andaman Administration.

All the settlers were from Punjab.

Custodians of Nationalised Banks

3430. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Custodians of the fourteen nationalised bank ;

(b) how many of them belonged to the management cadre of the concerned banks before nationalisation ;

(c) wheher the top management personnel of the nationalised banks are transferable from one Bank to the other ; and

(d) whether any transfers have been made in their cadre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) A statement giving the required information is attached.

(b) Under Section 7(5) of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 the person who was the Chairman of the bank before nationalisation because automatically its Custodian. Since nationalisation there have been changes in the custodianship in nine of the fourteen nationalised banks and four of the new Custodians are from within the concerned banks.

(c) and (d). The management personnel of the nationalised banks are not transferable from one bank to another. However, there is no bar under the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 to the appointment by Government of a person belonging to one nationalised bank as the Custodian of another nationalised bank or as a managing or whole-time director under the Scheme framed in accordance with the Act. Two Custodians appointed after nationalisation, are on deputation from the Reserve Bank and the State Bank and two others were formerly serving in the Reserve Bank and in the State Bank.

Statement

Names of Present Custodians of Fourteen Nationalised Banks

S. No.	Name of Bank	Name of Custodian
1.	Central Bank of India	Shri B. N. Adarkar
2.	Bank of India	Shri J. N. Saxena
3.	Punjab National Bank	Shri P. L. Tandon
4.	Bank of Baroda	Shri V. D. Thakkar
5.	United Commercial Bank	Shri V. R. Desai
6.	Canara Bank	Shri K. P. J. Prabhu
7.	United Bank of India	Shri B. K. Dutt
8.	Dena Bank	Shri R. A. Gulmohamed
9.	Syndicate Bank	Shri K. K. Pai
10.	Union Bank of India	Shri P. F. Gutta
11.	Allahabad Bank	Shri B. K. Mookerjea
12.	Indian Bank	Shri G. Lakshminarayanan
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	Shri C. V. Joag
14.	Indian Overseas Bank	Shri R. N. Chettur

Introduction of Passenger planes for mass transportation

3431. SHRI B. V. NAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the introduction of passenger planes capable of mass transportation at considerably reduced fares, with slower speeds, are contemplated by Government ; and

(b) whether the measure would be possible within the existing frame work of aeronautical manufacturing capacity of the country and expertise in Civil Aviation ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

वर्ष 1971-72 में इन्डियन एयरलाइन्स तथा एयर इन्डिया के कर्मचारियों द्वारा की गई हड़तालों की संख्या

3432. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान इन्डियन एयरलाइन्स तथा एयर इन्डिया के कर्मचारियों द्वारा कितनी बार हड़ताल की गई और परिणामस्वरूप कितनी धनराशि का नुकसान हुआ ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : 1971-72 के दौरान हालांकि कोई हड़ताल नहीं हुई है फिर भी कुछ वर्गों के कर्म-

कारियों ने अपनी मांगें मनवाने के लिए दबाव डालने के उद्देश्य से अल्प अवधियों के लिए काम रोक दिया या धीरे काम करो की नीति अपनायी। इसके परिणामस्वरूप हुई हानि को आंकना सम्भव नहीं है।

कम आय वाले लोगों से आयकर की वसूली

3433. **श्री लालजी भाई :**
डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में आयकर की न्यूनतम दर के अन्तर्गत प्रतिवर्ष कुल कितने व्यक्तियों ने आयकर अदा किया तथा उनसे कितनी राशि वसूल की गई;

(ख) उक्त आयकर की वसूली पर कितना धन खर्च हुआ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस श्रेणी के लोगों को आयकर से मुक्त करने की किसी योजना पर तथा उच्च श्रेणी के लोगों से आयकर वसूल करने के अपने प्रयासों पर अधिक ध्यान केन्द्रित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बाते क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में जिन व्यक्तियों ने आयकर के न्यूनतम खण्ड के अन्तर्गत आयकर अदा किया उनकी संख्या और उनसे वसूल की गई रकम के बारे में सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि, अखिल भारतीय आयकर-सांख्यिकी 1967-68 के आधार पर वर्ष 1967-68 के संबंध में यह सूचना उपलब्ध है और वह इस प्रकार है :—

कर निर्धारितियों की संख्या—3,70,569

हजार रुपयों में कुल कर—3,35,04

(ख) विभिन्न वर्गों अथवा विभिन्न आय श्रेणियों के कर निर्धारितियों से कर वसूल करने में किए गये व्यय का अलग से विवरण नहीं रखा जाता। तथापि सभी प्रत्यक्ष करों के सम्बन्ध में पिछले तीन वर्षों का कुल व्यय इस प्रकार है :—

वित्तीय वर्ष	व्यय (करोड़ रुपयों में)
1969-70	16.16
1970-71	19.44
1971-72	21.04 (अनन्तिम)

(ग) और (घ). माननीय सदस्य के ध्यान में कर-निर्धारितियों का जो वर्ग है, उसे कर से मुक्त करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन नही है। तथापि, उच्च आय-वर्ग के लोगों से आयकर की वसूली पर पहले ही सरकार विशेष ध्यान दिए हुए है।

औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों द्वारा सरकारी वित्तीय संस्थानों से ऋण लिया जाना

3434. **श्री लालजी भाई :**
डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीनों वर्षों में बैंकों में बैंकों के अतिरिक्त अन्य सरकारी वित्तीय सस्थाओं से अधिकांश ऋण लेने वाले पहले तीस औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनके प्रबन्ध निदेशकों के नाम क्या है; और

(ख) उनको कितनी-कितनी धनराशि मिली ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). सम्भव सीमा तक उपलब्ध सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Erection andoperation of welding machine imported by Indian Airlines from U.K. in 1966

3435. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5355 on the 18th December, 1970 regarding Welding machine imported by I.A.C. and state :

(a) whether the technical data regarding erection and operation of the Welding Machine imported from United Kingdom in 1966 and lying at Santacruz Airport has been received and if so, when ;

(b) what are the reasons for such delay in receiving the technical data ;

(c) whether the machine has since been installed and if so, when ; and

(b) whether after the question referred to above was asked in Parliament, the machine was shifted from the one side of the workshop to the other and is kept covered with tarpaulin and is not being used at all ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir, at the end of the year 1967.

(b) The data supplied initially was inadequate. Further clarification had to be sought from the manufacturers which resulted in the delay.

(c) After receipt of the installation and operational instructions, the machine was erected in the welding shop located in the western side of the Tata hangar in February 1968. Unfortunately, the electrical power cable to this hangar which was laid as far back as 1946 was found inadequate for the additional power load required for this machine.

Later on, when a new cable of higher capacity was laid for the Electrical Overhaul Shop on the eastern side of the Tata hangar, the machine was shifted there in January 1971. In this area the maximum sanctioned demand load was of 200 KW for which the rate of payment was Rs. 11/- per KW per month irrespective of the actual power consumption. The Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Company wanted to increase this load demand from 200 to 400 KW if the spot welding machine was to be permanently connected with the power mains. This would have meant an immediate increase of Rs. 2,200 in the monthly electric bill and it was felt that for part-time utilisation of the machine, the monthly payment of Rs. 2,200/- would be wasteful.

In the new hanger complex, a demand load of 645 KW from the high tension supply has been made. It will be possible to connect the machine permanently when this load is made available to Indian Airlines at the new hanger complex.

(d) The machine in question was not otherwise shifted from one side of the workshop to the other after the question in Parliament. It is kept covered with a tarpaulin as a measure of protection.

Assistance in setting up a Fertilizer Plant in Iraq

3436. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state ?

(a) whether an Iraqi Oil delegation which visited India recently asked for assistance in setting up a fertilizer plant in Iraq ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard and the extent of assistance agreed to ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). The Iraqi delegation which visited India recently have evinced interest in the setting up of a fertilizer plant in Iraq in collaboration with India. There has been some exchange of thought between the two countries on this subject. Some further discussions were also held with the Iraqi delegation which was in India in the last few days.

Memorandum from Young Chartered Accountants

3437. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Young Chartered Accountants Forum in a memorandum to the Prime Minister has demanded the setting up of a high powered committee to go into the working of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and it will be placed on the table of the House.

Progress made to have more Fertilizer Factories to meet shortage of Fertilizers

3438. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state what further progress has been made to have more Fertilizer Factories in the country to meet the shortage of fertilizers and to reduce the imports from other countries ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H R. GOKHALE) : 11 new projects are currently under implementation and the capacity of three existing units is being expanded, These together will increase the capacity for production of nitrogen by 21.55 lakh tonnes. Certain other proposals for creating additional fertilizer capacity are also under consideration. These are in addition to measures that are being taken on a continuing basis to optimise production in the existing units.

Procurement of sub-standard Goods by M.E.S Authorities at Jullundur during Indo-Pak War

3439. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some sub-standard goods were procured by M E.S. authorities at Jullundur during the Indo-Pakistan war of 1971 ;

(b) whether any enquiry in the matter has been made and if so, the outcome thereof ;

(c) whether the whole material, so procured was consumed and if so, how and why ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) An enquiry has been instituted and result is awaited.

(c) Most of the materials, except small quantities, were issued to units, during the Indo-Pakistan conflict of December, 1971, to meet their operational requirements.

Construction of Quarters at Pathankot

3440. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some residential quarters are under construction at Pathankot near Dhangoo Pir ;

(b) if so, whether the quarters are quite near to the boundary of Airfield of Pathankot ; and

(c) the estimated cost of construction of these quarters ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Rs. 42,31,000 00 approximately.

Number of officers in the Joint Cipher Bureau drawing less Pay than the Junior Officers

3441. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers in the Joint Cipher Bureau drawing lesser pay than the officers junior to them in the same grade : and

(b) the steps taken to protect the pay of the senior officers and how much time it would take to remove this anomaly ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI

(b) Measures to protect the pay of seniors and avoid recurrence of such anomalies are already under examination.

Restoration of Land to Cultivators at Babatpur Airport

3443. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether as a result of re-alignment of fencing of Babatpur Airport, it was decided in 1969 to restore the surplus land to cultivators ;

(b) if so, whether this has been done ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the land is proposed to be restored to the cultivators ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) The Director General of Civil Aviation had decided that the land near the kutcha runway at Babatpur aerodrome (which had become surplus consequent on the re-alignment of the operational fencing) should be released for cultivation.

(b) and (c). The auction proposed to be held on the 8th August, 1972 for cultivation rights has been postponed for a few weeks to enable interested cultivators to form a co-operative society which could also take part in the auction.

Flight recorder indigenously developed at the Aircraft Overhaul Division of India Airlines

3444. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a flight recorder has been indigenously developed at the Aircraft Overhaul Division of the Indian Airlines ;

(b) whether it has been completely tested and found upto the mark ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to manufacture the same to save foreign exchange ; and

(d) whether every passenger plane of Air-India and Indian Airlines will be fitted with this equipment ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir, The flight data recorder is an imported equipment but its installation on F-27 aircraft has been designed by Indian Airlines.

(b) The installation of F-27 aircraft has been successfully completed, tested and approved by the Director General of Civil Aviation.

(c) Some foreign exchange has been saved by designing the installation system locally.

(d) All Boeing 737s and Caravelles of Indian Airlines are already fitted with flight data recorders. They are also being fitted progressively on HS-748 and F-27 aircraft.

Evasion of Taxes by Big Business Houses

3445. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA ; Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that evasion of taxes to the tune of crores is being perpetrated by Big Business Houses ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to stop this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b) The problem of tax evasion and the methods to combat it have been examined by the Wanchoo Committee and the report submitted by it has been laid on the Table of the House. Some of the recommendations have already been incorporated in the Finance Act, 1972 and other recommendations are under consideration.

Discontinuation of Annuity Deposit and Fixed Deposit Schemes

3446. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the schemes of Fixed Deposits and the 15-year Annuity Certificates have been discontinued as they were no longer popular with the public ;

(b) if so, whether any study has been made to analyse the causes of their being unpopular ; and

(c) if so, the main findings of the study ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) Yes, Sir Deposits under the scheme of Fixed Deposits are not accepted with effect from the close of the business on the 31st July, 1971. The sale of 15-year Annuity Certificates was discontinued from the 1st September, 1971.

(b) and (c). Before the decision to discontinue the above mentioned two schemes was taken, a review was made in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and the matter was also considered at the meeting of the National Savings Central Advisory Board The 5-year Fixed Deposits Scheme had not attracted much money and the collections were showing decreasing trend possibly due to the introduction of the 5-year Post Office Time Deposits with effect from 16 3 70, with higher rate of interest of $7\frac{1}{4}\%$ par annum (taxable) It was, therefore, decided to discontinue the Fixed Deposits Scheme The 15-year Annuity Certificates had lost their popularity because of the availability of various other savings certificates with higher rate of return and also because the commercial banks were offering higher rates of interest on investment. The payments by Government under this scheme had been more than the investments during the last few years. It was, therefore, decided to discontinue the scheme with effect from the 1st September, 1971.

Delay in Execution of Public Sector Projects

3447. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of feasibility reports on the industrial and other projects were scrutinised in compliance with the directive of the Prime Minister and the causes of dealy in the execution of public sector projects were analysed by Government ; and

(b) if so, the main causes responsible for the dealy in the execution of public sector projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : (a) In compliance with the directive of the Prime Minister the causes of delay in executing public sector projects and the consequent shortfalls in budget provisions were studied in the Ministry of Finance.

(b) Important causes responsible for a delay in public projects were found to be :

(i) Shortage of material like steel ;

(ii) Late delivery of indigenous equipment ;

(m) Slow progress scarce of civil works ;

(vi) Labour troubles ;

(v) Procedural delay in procurement of indigenous equipment through DGS & D, in finalisation of consultancy agreements and in procurement of equipment involving Foreign Exchange.

(vi) Delay in the preparation of detailed project reports after the investment decision is taken.

Setting up of Credit Guarantee Corporation of India

3448. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited to provide credit facilities within certain specified limits and the Corporation has started three new schemes ;

(b) whether under the scheme, entitled the Crepit Guarantee Corporation of India (Service Cooperative Societies) Guarantee Scheme, 1971, only the State or Central Corporation branches in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra and Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu are eligible to join this scheme ;

(c) whether the other States would also stand to benefit from this Scheme ; and

(d) whether Government propose to persuade the remaining Governments to extend the coverage of the Deposit Insurance Act to their territories ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINACE (SHRIMATI SHUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) Yes, Sir. In consultation with the Government, the Reserve Bank has promoted an institution called the Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited to afford a measure of protection to banks and other financial institutions against risks, if any, in meeting the credit needs of the smaller borrowers in the priority and hitherto neglected sectors. The Corporation was registered under the Companies Act 1956 on 14th January, 1971 and was granted the certificate of commencement of business on 29th January, 1971. During the first year of its operation, the Corporation introduced three separate guarantee schemes.

(b) Yes, Sir Under the Scheme entitled "Credit Guarantee Corporation of India (Service Co-operative Societies) Guarantee Scheme 1971", besides all the schedule commerical banks in the country, other credit institutions eligible to participate in the Scheme are the State and Central co-operative banks of those States which have adopted the Deposit Insurance Act, 1961. Currently, it is only the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharshtra and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu which have adopted Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961.

(c) Other States would become eligible to participate in the Credit Guarantee Corporation of India (Service Cooperative Societies) Guarantee Scheme 1971 as soon as they adopt the Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961 be suitable enactment by the State Legislatures.

(d) In terms of provision of Deposit Insurance Corporation Act 1961, the deposit insurance cover can be extended to co-operative banks of only those States which carry out certain amendments to their existing co-operative legislations. This question is under consideration of the various States.

Mahila Pradhan Kshetriya Bachat Yojna

3449. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have launched the "Mahila Pradhan Kshetriya Bachat Yojna" ;

(b) whether according to the scheme, organisations and individual women workers will be paid commission on the collection secured through them ; and

(c) if so, the amount of commission to be paid ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The amount of commission payable is 2.25% of the collections secured and deposited in post offices from time to time.

Theft of belonging of victims of Japan Airlines Plane crashed near Delhi

3450 SHRI N. K. P. SALVE :
SHRI P. K. DEO :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the theft of belongings of the victims of Japan Airlines Plane crashed near Delhi in June, 1972 ;

(b) whether Government have apprehended the culprits ;

(c) whether some police personnel were also involved in the thefts ; and

(d) if so, the action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Government have seen some press reports in this connection, but enquiries have not substantiated them.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

वेज स्टेंडर्ड के युक्ति संगत बनाने के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों में असन्तोष

3451. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कर्मचारियों में बढ़ते हुए असंतोष को देखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उनके वेज स्टेंडर्ड को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की वांछनीयता पर विचार किया है जिससे सभी कर्मचारियों को चाहे वे बैंकों मे हों, अथवा राज्य शासन सेवा में हों अथवा सरकारी उपक्रमों मे हों, समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन मिले; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बारे मे अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक कर लिया जाएगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). तीसरा वेतन आयोग इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियो की परिलब्धियो को वर्तमान रचना की समीक्षा करने मे लगा है और सम्भवत. वह अपनी सिफारिशों को अन्तिम रूप देने के लिए सभी संगत तत्वो को ध्यान मे रखेगा । बैंको के और सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमो के कर्मचारियों की वेतन रचना उनकी सेवा शर्तों, वेतन बोर्डों के विभिन्न पचाटों तथा कर्मचारियों और मालिकों के बीच द्विपक्षीय समझौतों जैसे भिन्न-भिन्न तत्वों पर आधारित रहती है । जहां तक राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों का सबंध है, उनकी परिलब्धियों का स्तर और सेवा शर्तें सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों का विषय है ।

मध्य प्रदेश के बुरहानपुर नगर के कुटीर उद्योगों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा ऋण दिया जाना

3452. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के बुरहानपुर नगर के कुटीर उद्योगों को कम ब्याज पर गत तीन वर्षों में ऋण दिया गया; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना ऋण दिया गया और ब्याज की दर क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : सम्भव सीमा तक सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

मध्यप्रदेश में सहकारी समितियां

3453 **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया के अधीन कितनी सहकारी समितियां कार्य कर रही हैं; और

(ख) इन समितियों को गत वर्ष कुल कितनी राशि का ऋण दिया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश में स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने खरीफ-71 और मार्च, 1972 के अन्त तक, रबी 1971-72 के दौरान 81 प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों के लिए 24.78 लाख रुपये तक की वित्त व्यवस्था की ।

मध्यप्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिए गए ऋण

3454. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको ने कितना ऋण दिया; और

(ख) उद्योग, परिवहन तथा कृषि कार्यों के लिए, श्रेणीवार कितना ऋण दिया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) 31 मार्च, 1972 को मध्य

प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की बकाया अग्रिम राशि 58·48 करोड़ रुपये थी ।

(ख) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य केवल उपेक्षित क्षेत्रों को दिए गए ऋणों की स्थिति जानना चाहते हैं । मार्च 1971 के अन्तिम शुक्रवार तक की स्थिति इस प्रकार है :

	(करोड़ रुपये में)
1. कृषि	
(क) प्रत्यक्ष वित्त	4.55
(ख) अप्रत्यक्ष वित्त	2.00
2. छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग	6.96
3. सड़क परिवहन	2.41
जोड़	15.82

मध्य प्रदेश के बुरहानपुर नगर को पर्यटन केन्द्रों की सूची में शामिल करने की माँग

3455. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के बुरहानपुर नगर को जो कि एक प्राचीन नगर है और जिसका पुरातत्वीय महत्व भी है, पर्यटन केन्द्रों की सूची में शामिल करने की मांग की गयी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्णसिंह) : (क) पर्यटन विभाग में इस प्रकार का कोई सुझाव प्राप्त हुआ प्रतीत नहीं होता ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्यप्रदेश में आयकर निर्धारण सम्बन्धी विचाराधीन मामले

3456. **श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री आय कर संबंधी अनिर्णीत मामलों के बारे में 11 अगस्त, 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1834 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में आयकर के विचाराधीन मामलों में कुल कितनी राशि अंतर्ग्रस्त थी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : मध्यप्रदेश के कार्यक्षेत्र में 1 अप्रैल 1972 को कर-निर्धारण के लिए 1,33,574 मामले विचाराधीन थे । इनमें अन्तर्ग्रस्त आयकर की रकम कर-निर्धारण के पूर्ण होने के बाद ही जानी जा सकती है ।

Loss suffered by Indian Airlines during 1971-72

3457. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has suffered a loss during 1971-72 :

(b) if so, the extent thereof and the reasons therefor : and

(c) the steps taken to improve the drawbacks ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Approximately Rs. 4.55 crores. The main reasons for this loss were ;

(i) Disruption of air services on account of Pakistani aggression.

(ii) Increase in the price of fuel and other operational costs.

(iii) Substantial increase in the wage bill following wage settlements.

(iv) Additional expenditure on account of circuitous flights to avoid Pakistani territory and stoppage of flights to Kabul.

(iv) Increase in insurance rates to cover hijacking and war risks.

(c) Efforts are being made to increase the utilisation of aircrafts, promote traffic and reduce expenditure by effecting economy where possible.

Proposal to set up a Nylon Textile Factory in the Public Sector in Assam

3458. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up a Nylon Textile factory in the Public Sector in Assam;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the stage at which the proposal stands at present and the action so far taken in persuance thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A letter of intent was issued to the Assam Industrial Development Corporation on 29th December 1971 for setting up a new industrial undertaking in the State of Assam for manufacture of 2100 tonnes per annum of Nylon Filament Yarn. The capital cost for a project of this size is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 7 crores. Capital goods for the project would be of the value of about Rs. 6.25 crores, of which imported capital goods might constitute approximately 60%. These are only preliminary figures and details will be available when the party makes the capital goods application. Foreign collaboration is envisaged for this project. The Corporation will be holding a minimum equity share holding of 26% in the company implementing this project, and they will be the single largest share-holder.

(c) Proposals regarding Foreign Collaboration etc. are awaited.

Amount Mobilised by Unit Trust of India

3459. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in its eight years of existence the Unit Trust of India has been able to mobilise only a sum of Rs. 100 crores; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) During the first eight years of the Trust's operations ended the 30th June 1972, sales of units amounted to about Rs. 119 crores. Allowing for the repurchases (i.e. units sold back to the Trust), the net sale of units as on the 30th June 1972 amounted to about Rs. 105 crores.

(b) The Trust was established in 1964 with the primary objective of mobilising the saving of the small and medium income groups by providing them with an opportunity of investment in sound equities with minium risk and reasonable return. The units of the U.T.I. are only one of the many avenues open to the public for investing their savings. The unique position of 'units' by virtue of exclusive tax concession on income upto Rs. 1000 derived by unit-holders from investment in units in the initial years was no longer available after the 1st April 1971 when the tax concession was extended to income from other investments also such as deposits with banks, shares of Indian Companies, National Savings Certificates and other specified investments. Raising of bank rates in January, 1971 and attractive rates offered by the National Savings Certificates in March 1970 also decrease the attraction for units. The sale of units was also affected due to economic stresses suffered by recession in certain industries during 1965-67, drought in various parts of the country for two consecutive years and two wars with Pakistan.

Expenditure on Rations and Games of Pak P.O.Ws

3460. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of rations for the Pakistani Prisoners of War till June, 1972; and

(b) the cost of equipment for games supplied to the Prisoners of War?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Rs 1,02,05,000 upto 30.6.1972.

(b) Rs. 28,000 on amenities which includes cost of equipment for games, upto 30.6 1972.

The expenditure at (a) and (b) above includes cost of rations and aminities provided both to military personnel and the civilians.

Permission to Pakistani Prisoners of War to tune into Radio Pakistan

3461. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether Pakistani Prisoners of War are permitted to tune into Radio Pakistan, whereas the Indian Prisoners of War in Pakistan are not getting such facilities and if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : The Pekistani Prisoners of War in India are permitted to listen to news bulletin of the Radio Pakistan. The International Committee of Red Cross have not yet confirmed that facilities to listen to All india Radio are available to Indian prisoners in Pakistan. The matter has been taken up with the International Committee of Red Cross.

Pocket Allowance to Pak P.O.Ws

3462. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI :
SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pakistani Prisoners of War are receiving pocket allowance regularly ; and

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred on the Prisoners of War as pocket allowance up to June, 1972 ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 67,29,000/- has been incurred up to 30.6.72 on allowance given to military personnel and civilians in accordance with the Geneva Conventions.

पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योगों संबंधी लाइसेंस नीति को उदार बनाने का प्रस्ताव

3463. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश मे पेट्रोलियम और रसायन उत्पादों की कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योगों संबधी लाइसेंस नीति मे उदारता बरतने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनका मुख्य ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सामान्य नीति के अंश के रूप मे यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों मे क्षमता के पूर्णतया उपयोग को ध्यान मे रखते हुए केसो पर विचार किया जाए । सामान्य रूप मे, नई क्षमता की स्थापना पर विचार करते समय, उत्पाद की आवश्यकताओ का एक दीर्घविधि दृष्टिकोण अपनाया जाता है और कई केसों मे, क्षमता का लाइसैन्सिंग मांग के प्रतिबन्धो द्वारा नियन्त्रित नहीं किया जाता है ।

सेनाओं की वापसी

3464. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री बनमाली पटनायक :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिमला समझौते के अन्तर्गत सेनाओं की वापसी के प्रबन्ध कर लिये गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख) शिमला समझौते को, सेना से संबंधित धाराओं को कार्यान्वित करने के बारे में भारतीय तथा पाकिस्तानी सेना अध्यक्षों के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच अभी विचार विमर्श जारी है।

देश में वन्य जीवन प्रधान पर्यटन केन्द्रों के विकास के लिए कार्यक्रम

3465. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री के० मालन्ना :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में वन्य जीवन प्रधान पर्यटन केन्द्रो का विकास करने के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो किन-किन स्थानों पर;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस विषय में अध्ययन करने के लिए अफ्रीकी देशों में एक अध्ययन दल भेजने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) देश में वन्य जीव पर्यटन के विकास को सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए, पर्यटन विभाग से चुने हुए राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों तथा वन्य जीव शरण-स्थानों आदि को सहायता दी है और दे रहा है।

(ख) ऐसे केन्द्रों में जिन्हें ऐसी सहायता दी गई है अथवा दिए जाने का विचार है, निम्नलिखित सम्मिलित हैं :—

1. काजीरंगा वन्य जीव शरण-स्थान (आसाम)।
2. कान्हा राष्ट्रीय पार्क (मध्य प्रदेश)
3. कार्बेट राष्ट्रीय पार्क (उत्तर प्रदेश)
4. गिर वन्य जीव अभयारण्य (गुजरात)
5. पेरियार वन्य जीव शरणस्थान (केरल)
6. भरतपुर वन्य जीव शरणस्थान (राजस्थान)
7. सारिस्का वन्य जीव शरणस्थान (राजस्थान)
8. मुडापलई वन्य जीव शरणस्थान (तमिल नाडु)
9. बांदीपुर वन्यजीव शरणस्थान (मैसूर)
10. डांडेली वन्य जीव शरणस्थान (मैसूर)
11. करनाला पक्षी शरणस्थान (महाराष्ट्र)
12. जल सरोवर पक्षी शरणस्थान (गुजरात)
13. कालेसर वन्य जीव शरणस्थान (हरियाणा)
14. जलदापाड़ा वन्य जीव शरणस्थान (पश्चिम बंगाल)
15. नेहरू जुओलॉजिकल पार्क, हैदराबाद (आंध्र प्रदेश)

(ग) जी, नही।

(घ) प्रश्न नही उठता।

एयर इण्डिया के लिए नये तथा तेज गति वाले विमान खरीदने के बारे में निर्णय

3466. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया है, कि जब तक एयर इण्डिया को काफी लाभ नहीं होने लगता तब तक नये तथा तेज गति वाले विमान नहीं खरीदे जाएंगे ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : जी, नहीं। एयर इण्डिया को लाभ

योजनावधि के दौरान कोई और विमान खरीदने की कोई योजनाएं नहीं है ।

विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमों के उल्लंघन के लिए दंड

3467. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कोई व्यापक संहिता तैयार की है जिसके अन्तर्गत समाज विरोधी तथा तस्करी, करों की चोरी, विदेशी मुद्रा का गबन जैसे आर्थिक तथा समाज विरोधी अपराध करने वाले व्यक्तियों को कडा दंड दिया जा सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). विधि आयोग ने एक ऐसी सामान्य संहिता तैयार करने का सुझाव दिया है, जिसमे सभी सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक अपराधो के संबंध में एक ही जगह व्यापक व्यवस्था निहित हो । वांचू समिति ने भी कर अपवचन संबंधी अपराधो के बारे मे सख्त कार्यवाही करने के लिए कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं । ये सब सुझाव, विधि आयोग को अन्य सिफारिशो के साथ, जिनमें कर अपवंचन और तस्कर-व्यापार जैसे अपराधों के लिए निवारक दंड देने की व्यवस्था करने की सिफारिश भी शामिल है, अभी विचाराधीन है ।

गवेषणा तथा विकास कार्यों पर प्रतिरक्षा व्यय

3468. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान** :

श्री एम० एम० पुरती :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत वर्ष के दौरान कुल रक्षा-व्यय का कितने प्रतिशत भाग गवेषणा तथा विकास कार्य पर खर्च किया गया ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : 1971-72 के दौरान कुल रक्षा व्यय का लगभग 15 प्रतिशत रक्षा अनुसंधान एवं विकास कार्यों पर खर्च किया गया ।

मध्य प्रदेश में दस लाख रुपये से अधिक की आय वाले व्यक्तियों के नाम बकाया आयकर

3469. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति हैं जिनकी आय दस लाख रुपये से अधिक है और जिनके आयकर बकाया है; और

(ख) उक्त बकाया किस तारीख से है और उनकी वसूली के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) . (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश के ऐसे कर-निर्धारितियो के बारे मे सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है जिनकी आय वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-92 के दौरान पूरे किए गए अन्तिम कर निर्धारणो के आधार पर 10 लाख रु० से अधिक थी और जिनकी तरफ 31 मार्च 1972 को आय कर की बकाया थी। यह सूचना यथासम्भव शीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में कम्पनियां

3480. **श्री धनशाह प्रधान** : क्या कम्पनी कार्य मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य देश मे इस समय कार्य कर रही कितनी कम्पनियां कम्पनी अधिनियम के अधीन पंजीकृत हैं और उनके द्वारा कितने उद्योग चलाये जा रहे हैं ?

कम्पनी कार्य मन्त्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : 31-3-1972 तक, मध्य प्रदेश में, हिस्सों द्वारा सीमित एवं कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत 414 कम्पनियां कार्यरत थीं । उनके औद्योगिक कार्यकलाप, जिनमें यह कम्पनियां मुख्य रूप से संलग्न थीं । यह थे : (1) कृषि तथा सम्बन्धित कार्यकलाप—13 कम्पनियां (2) खनिज तथा

उत्खनन—12 (3) विद्यापन एवं निर्माण-खाद्य पदार्थ सूती वस्त्र, आदि—70 (4) विधापन एवं निर्माण-धातु एव दवाइयां आदि—78 (5) विधापन एवं निर्माण-जो कहीं अन्य जगह वर्गीकृत नही—45 (6) निर्माण एव उपयोगितायें—17 (7) व्यवसाय (व्यापार एवं वित्त)—120(8) परिवहन, सचार एवं संग्रहण—38 (9) सामुदायिक एवं व्यापारिक सेवायें—3 एवं (10) व्यक्तिगत एवं अन्य सेवायें-18 ।

विदेशों से ऋण

3471 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत को अपने विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए विदेशो से अब तक कुल कितनी राशि का ऋण प्राप्त हुआ है,

(ख) सरकार ने वित्त वर्ष 1969-70, 1970-71 तथा 1971-72 के दौरान लिए गए ऋणो पर पृथक-पृथक ब्याज के रूप मे कितनी राशि अदा की, और

(ग) अब तक लिए ऋणों पर प्रति-व्यक्ति ब्याज की राशि कितनी होती है ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) 30 जून, 1972 तक भारत सरकार ने कुल 10,698 करोड रुपये (अर्थात् हस्ताक्षरित ऋण-करारों का मूल्य) के ऋण प्राप्त किए हैं, जिसमे से 9290 98 करोड़ रुपये की रकम उपयोग की जा चुकी है ।

(ख) भारत सरकार द्वारा ब्याज के रूप में 1969-70 में 155.26 करोड़, 1970-71 में 162.66 करोड़, 1971-72 में 177.13 करोड़ रुपया अदा किया गया ।

(ग) अब तक लिए गये ऋणों के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार द्वारा 1972-73 में देय ब्याज की प्रति-व्यक्ति राशि 3.32 रुपये बैठती है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखायें

3472. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कुल कितनी शाखाएं हैं ; और

(ख) 1972-73 के वित्तीय वर्ष में राज्य में कुल कितनी शाखाएं, जिलावार और खोली जायेंगी ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना सभा-पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—3503/72]

उत्तर प्रदेश के जौनपुर तथा इलाहाबाद जिलों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखायें

3473. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश मे जौनपुर तथा इलाहाबाद जिलों मे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कुल कितनी शाखाए कार्य कर रही हैं; और

(ख) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा वित्त वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान छोटे किसानों को तथा लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए कितनी राशि के ऋण दिए गए हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) 30 जून, 1972 को जौनपुर और इलाहाबाद जिलों में कार्य कर रहे सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों, जिसमे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक भी शामिल है, के कार्यालयों की संख्या इस प्रकार थी :—

	स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया के कार्यालय	राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कार्यालय	जोड़ सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक
जौनपुर	7	5	12
इलाहाबाद	20	22	42

(ख) सम्भव सीमा तक सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

विदेशों से भारतीय हथियारों के लिए अनुरोध

3474. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ देशों ने अपनी सेनाओं के लिए भारत सरकार से भारतीय शस्त्रों को सप्लाई करने का अनुरोध किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमन्।

(ख) भारत सरकार की यह नीति है कि वह सभी मित्र देशों के प्रति यथासम्भव सहायक हो। विदेशों द्वारा हमें किए गये अनुरोध अथवा उन्हें रक्षा स्टोरों की पूर्ति के मामले में की गई कार्रवाई प्रकट नहीं की जा सकती।

Talks with U.S.S.R. on Refinery Equipments

3475. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :
SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any talks were held with U.S.S.R. on refinery equipment in July 1972 ; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the progress achieved in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). A team of experts from the Indian Oil Corporation and Engineers India Limited visited the U.S.S.R. in July 1972 in this connection. It is not in the public interest to disclose the details.

Setting up of an Independent and Impartial Machinery to Investigate Aircraft Accident

3476. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether no independent and impartial machinery has been evolved in India to investigate aircraft accident ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) The present arrangements for aircraft accident investigation have worked satisfactorily. However, the question of taking the accident investigation branch out of the Director General of Civil Aviation is being examined.

Assistance from World Bank for Rural and Urban Water Supply Schemes in U.P.

3477 DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U. P. Government have sought assistance from World Bank for rural and urban water supply schemes in the State ;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of assistance sought ; and

(c) whether World Bank has agreed to provide assistance in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Government of U.P. have prepared a Master Plan for providing rural water supply in a few districts of U.P and a Master Plan for water supply and sewerage in KAVAL towns and suggested that Government of India might seek financial assistance from the World Bank for the implementation of these projects. These proposals are under the consideration of the Government of India.

(c) Does not arise.

Shortage of Personnel in Nationalised Banks

3478. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of trained personnel in the nationalised sector of the banking industry ;

(b) whether this is hampering the expansion of bank branches in rural areas ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to meet the shortage of personnel ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is acting as a constraint to some extent.

(c) Various nationalised banks have stepped up their recruitment programme and are redesigning their training activities.

Anniversary Celebrations of Nationalised Banks

3479. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 14 Nationalised Banks observed the 3rd Anniversary of the take-over from July 19 to 25, 1972 ;

(b) whether anniversary celebration by the Bank of Baroda took the form of new emphasis on traditionally 'Neglected-sector' and if so, the nature thereof ; and

(c) whether the Nationalised Banks in Delhi propose to start 'Multi-service agency' to identify and help self employed persons of modest means, if so, in what way ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Bank of Baroda observed the 3rd Anniversary week of bank nationalisation with an emphasis on canalising credit towards weaker sections of the society *i.e.* self-employed people of modest means in urban areas and small and marginal farmers in rural areas. Accordingly all the branches of the bank were to process atleast 5 proposals for advance to retail traders, small artisans, self-employed persons and others in the neglected sectors for making disbursements on the 19th July, 1962 or during the anniversary week. In terms of the intensive area approach for loans to farmers, 980 villages had already been identified by the bank's various branches. As part of the celebration of the anniversary of bank nationalisation, the respective branches were asked to process atleast two or three proposals for advances at these centres for making disbursements on 19th July or during the week.

(c) While there is no general decision by the nationalised banks in Delhi to start a single unified "Multi-service Agency", serving all the banks, the Bank of India has set up such an agency called "Bank of India Naye Entrepreneurship Development Scheme" (BINEDS) with a view to fostering the growth of entrepreneurship particulary in the small-scale sector and to secure/provide the backage of assistance to young entrepreneurs, particularly the techno-entrepreneurs etc. The State Bank of India has also started Consultancy Bureau in collaboration with the Federation of Associations of Small-Scale Industries at New Delhi recently. This Consultancy Bureau has been speciffcally designed to serve the needs of young entrepreneurs interested to set up small-scale units.

Scheme for Direct Injection of Liquid Ammonia into the Soil by F.C.I.

3480. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India has finalised a package scheme for direct injection of liquid ammonia into the soil ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). FCI have prepared a pilot scheme for direct injection of anhydrous ammonia into the soil. The Corporation proposes to implement the scheme in the farms situated within the boundary walls of its units where all facilities with regard to handling and storage of anhydrous ammonia are available. The trials would

be carried out on three important crops viz. wheat, Sugarcane and paddy.

Delay in the Commissioning of the Tata Fertilizer Project at Mithapur

3481. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the commissioning of Tata Fertilizer Project at Mithapur is likely to be delayed further ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b) M/s Tata Chemicals Ltd., were given a letter of intent on 25.7.1972 for setting up a fertilizer plant at Mithapur. The period of validity now stands extended upto 20th November, 1972. Detailed financing proposals and other particulars, as stepulated in the letter of intent, are being awaited from the company. It is, therefore, not possible to say at this stage as to when the project is expected to go into production.

Indigenous Manufacture of Standard Gun

3482. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the efforts being made to design and manufacture indigenously a standard gun for our war-ships ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : A standard gun for our war-ships has not yet been developed indigenously as it would not be cost-effective.

Self-Sufficiency in Leander Class of Frigates

3483. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the time by which India will be able to attain self-sufficiency at the present rate of production of frigates of Leander class ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : The Indian Navy has placed orders for six Leander Class Frigates on M/s Mazagon Dock Limited which are under construction. Of these one has already been delivered and commissioned and another three are under various stages of construction. All further requirements of the Navy for this type of ships would also be met by M/s Mazagon Dock Limited.

नारकोटिक्स विभाग में राजपत्रित पदों का भरा जाना

3484. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नारकोटिक्स विभाग के राजपत्रित पदो पर उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग के अधिकारियों को नियुक्त किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या अखिल भारतीय अफीम कर्मचारी संघ ने मांग की है कि उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग से नारकोटिक्स विभाग को तबादले न किए जाये; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) नारकोटिक्स विभाग मे श्रेणी 1 के राजपत्रित पद भारतीय सीमाशुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क सेवा, श्रेणी 1, के एवर्ग में आते हैं और इसलिए उस सेवा के अधिकारियों को इन पदों पर नियुक्त किया जाता है । नारकोटिक्स विभाग मे श्रेणी *ii* के राजपत्रित कार्यकारी पदों की अंशत: उस विभाग के श्रेणी *iii* के कार्यकारी अधीकारों को पदोन्नत करके और अंशत: केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग से केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के श्रेणी *ii* के अधीक्षकों का तबादला करके भरा जाता है। श्रेणी *ii* राजपत्रित कार्यालयी पदों को अनन्य रूप से नारकोटिक्स विभाग के श्रेणी *iii* कार्यकारी अधिकारियों को पदोन्नत कर के भरा जाता है ।

(ख) संघ ने अभ्यावेदन किया है कि आरकोटिक्स विभाग श्रेणी II के पदों पर उस विभाग के अधिकारियों को ही नियुक्त किया जाना चाहिये।

(ग) इसकी जांच की जा रही है।

Fire in Ordnance Factory, Shahjahanpur (Uttar Pradesh)

3485. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a fire in the Ordnance Factory, Shahjahanpur (Uttar Pradesh) last year in which a few persons were injured and heavy loss was caused; and

(b) whether a proper enquiry was made into the incident and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) During 1971, a fire occurred in the Cotton Teasing Shop of the Clothing Factory Shahjahanpur on 28.52 72. There were no injuries to any person and the loss was assessed at Rs 1260.76.

(b) Yes, Sir. The enquiry revealed that the fire was accidental and remedial measures suggested by the Board of Enquiry have since been implemented.

Below-Standard Garments made for Defence Services in the Shahjahanpur Ordnance Clothing Factory

3486. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the garments made for the Defence Services in the Shahjahanpur Ordinance Clothing Factory are not up to the required standard and they are accepted under concession;

(b) if so, the number of such concessions granted from January 1971 to December, 1971; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Tailors of Shahjahanpur Ordnance Clothing Factory making Civilian Garments for Trade

3487. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the best tailors and craftsmen of the Shahjahanpur Ordinance Clothing Factory are employed in making civilian garments are trade and those who are not up to such standard are making garments for the Defence Personnel; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not deploying the best craftsmen for manufacturing garments for Defence Services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b), No, Sir. Tailors employed for production of civilian garments for trade as well as for making garments for the Defence personnel depending on the skill required for the specific jobs.

Scheme for Development of Road Tourism in Mysore State

3488. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for the development of road tourism for Mysore State; and

(b) if so, a gist thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To promote road tourism, the Government has initiated a scheme to put up Camping Sites and Motels on road routes where the density of tourist traffic is high.

The Government of Mysore has suggested 5 locations for Camping Sites and 3 for Motels as under :—

Camping Sites	Motels
1. Belgaum	1. Bijapur
2. Amrutheswar	2. Marawanthe
3. Chitradurga	3. Belur
4. Bandipur	
5. Bannerghatta	

To begin with, it is proposed to put up two Camping Sites, one each at Belgaum and Bannerghatta. The Government of Mysore has been requested to furnish estimates for these projects which are awaited.

Details of the scheme for putting up Motels at selected centres on all-India basis are being finalised in consultation with the State Governments.

Inquiry into the Digging of Tunnel In Pow's Camp, Ranchi

3489. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR :
SHRI SAT PAL KAPOOR :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether inquiry into the tunnel found dug under a stack of firewood in Pakistani Prisoners of War camp at Ranchi has been completed ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the inquiry and whether the responsibility has since been fixed and action taken ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of the inquiry, the circumstances and the details of the attempts made by POWS have been ascertained, resulting the suitable remedial measures being taken. Since no fault on the part of Camp staff was discovered, no action was taken against them.

Steps to make Air India Service Attractive

3490. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreign tourists prefer BOAC and other foreign airlines to Air India while coming in or going of the country ;

(b) if so, whether Government have analysed the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to make Air India service more attractive to attract foreign tourists to travel by this airline ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) The figures of traffic carried by Air India, BOAC and other foreign airlines during the year 1971 are given hereunder and will show that Air India is securing a substantial share of the market :

	To India	From India
Air India	1,23,457	1,34,084
BOAC	32,758	38,903
Other foreign airlines	1,71,334	1,97,451

(The above figures do not include the traffic carried between India and neighbouring countries *viz.* Burma, Nepal, Ceylon and Afghanistan.)

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. In collaboration with the Department of Tourism, Air India has set up a joint promotional effort in Europe (including U.K.) and U.S.A. to attract more tourists to this country.

Air India has introduced, through IATA machinery, a number of discounted promotional and group inclusive fares from various parts of the world. Additionally, it is always attempting to maintain the highest standards of in-flight service.

Remittances by Indians Living Abroad

3492. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer

to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2235 on the 7th April, 1972 regarding remittance by Indians living abroad and state :

(a) the number of persons detected and arrested for receiving funds remitted through unauthorised channels by the Indian immigrants abroad and the action taken by Government against them during the last two years ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to tackle this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Data regarding the number of persons arrested for receiving funds remitted from abroad through unauthorised channels are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Certain legislative measures are under contemplation for strengthening the existing provisions of the law. The Enforcement machinery is also constantly vigilant and takes action in individual cases that come to notice.

Distribution of Money by Industrial Development Bank of India

3493. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA :
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total distribution of money by the Industrial Development Bank of India during last three years, State-wise to encourage small scale sectors ; and

(b) what has been the criteria in this regard while distributing money to private Sector in each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The Industrial Development Bank of India generally does not give assistance to small sector units directly. It refinances the loans given by banks or State Financial Corporations in respect of units covered under the Credit Guarantee Scheme.

A statement showing Statewise distribution of refinance assistance, sanctioned and disbursed, by the Development Bank in respect of loans to small scale units during the last three financial years is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. Lt-3504/72]

Repatriation of Profits by Foreign Companies

3494. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an increase in the profits repatriated by foreign companies during the last three years ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The following table gives the remittances made abroad on account of profits and dividends during the last three years :—

Year	Profits	Dividends
	(Rs. crores)	
1968-69	13·0	30·3
1969-70	12 7	31·4
1970-71	13·1	43·5

Data or the year 1971-72 is not yet available. While profit remittances during the three years do not show any substantial increase, remittances of dividends during 1970-71 were substantially higher than in the preceding two years.

(b) The sizeable increase in dividend remittances is on account of the larger remittable liabilities of foreign owned oil companies and the step up in the dividends declared by some of the other foreign controlled rupee companies.

PL. 480 Funds

3495. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of PL. 480 funds for which budgetary credit was taken since the beginning of the PL. 480 imports ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : The total

amount of PL. 480 funds for which credit has been taken in the Budget since the PL. 480 imports started in 1956 aggregated Rs. 2305 crores on 30-6-1972. This comprises of the following components :—

	(Rs. crores)
1. Loan received by Govt. of India.	1411
2. Grants received by Govt. of India.	337
3. PL. 480 rupee funds invested in Govt. of India Special Securities.	243
4. PL 480 imports made under Convertible currency credit (involving no rupee deposits).	314
Total :	2305

Committee to Enquire into the Working of Foreign Companies

3496. SHRI RAMPRAKASH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation for setting up a Committee inquire into the working of foreign to companies in India ; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir, Govt. have received a reference from a member of Parliament regarding the excessive remittances made by certain foreign controlled companies by indulging in production and marketing of non-essential goods. The Hon'ble Member has also made a suggestion for the setting up of a small committee to probe into the working of the foreign companies in India.

(b) The matter is under examination.

Enhanced Pension Benefits to Defence Personnel (Combatant Ranks)

3497. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for which the Defence personnel (Combatant Ranks) retired during the period from the 1st December 1968 to 30th November 1969, were not granted full enhanced persionary benefits as a consequence of merger of Dearness allowance as Dearness pay at par with those personnel who retired with effect from 1st December 1969, when these personnel are similarly governed by the Pension Regulations for the Army Part I and II for the grant of pension ;

(b) whether this is not an unproportionate formula by which these personnel were granted only half the advantage of enhanced rates of pension and full and *ad hoc* temporary increase of pension was deducted, and

(c) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to mitigate the hardship caused to the retired Defence Service personnel in the lower ranks ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (b). The orders treating a portion of dearness allowance as dearness pay for pensionary benefits in respect of Service personnel are based on the civil orders. Like civilian Government employees, Service personnel below officer rank have been granted service pension by adding to their emoluments the following quantum of dearness pay, without *ad-hoc* increase sanctioned from time to time :—

(i) One-half of the dearness pay in respect of those personnel retiring on or after 1st December 1968 but before 1st December, 1969 ; and

(ii) full dearness pay in respect of personnel retiring on or after 1st December, 1969.

If, in any case, the revised rate of pension is less than the existing rate of pension together with *ad-hoc* increase, the pensioner is

eligible to draw the later award.

Plan to encourage Internal Tourism

3498. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether no serious efforts have been made by Government to encourage internal tourism ;

(b) whether any plan has been drawn up to encourage tourism within the country ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. The necessary infra-structure for tourism in continuously being expanded and improved. Youth Hostels, Tourist Bungalows, Reception Centres, Rest Houses at game sanctuaries and camp sites are being constructed Government have also allocated funds for loans for the construction of hotels and the purchase of tourist transports. All the tourism facilities being provided are for the use of both domestic and foreign tourists.

Master Plan for an Integrated Development of Goa Beaches for Destination Tourists

3499. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to draw up a Master plan for an integrated development of Goa Beaches for destination tourists and charter groups ;

(b) if so, when the master plan is likely to be drawn up ; and

(c) what is Government's estimate of the possible number of tourists visiting Goa Beaches, after they are fully developed ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to develop beach resort facilities in Goa for promoting a larger volume of tourist traffic. A beach resort development survey will shortly be taken up for drawing up a master plan of development.

(c) It will be possible to estimate the number of tourists who will visit Goa only after the survey has been completed and an assessment made.

Proposal to develop each Resorts at important centres along the Coastline

3500 SHRI BHOLA MANJHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to develop beach resorts at important centres along the coastline ; and

(b) if so, the number of resorts to be developed and their location ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Besides the development of Kovalam near Trivandrum as a beach resort, work on which is already in progress, Goa has been selected for development as another major beach resort. Accommodation and other facilities are also being provided at Mahabalipuram.

Proposal to set up a Holding Company for Air India and Indian Airlines

3501. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a holding company for Air India and Indian Airlines ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The question of strengthening coordination between the two Air Corporations is under constant review. In this process, a suggestion for establishing a holding company is also being studied.

Setting up of Pipeline Project in Eastern India

3502. SHRI VEKARIA :
SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any tender was called for the

setting up of pipeline projects in the Eastern India ;

(b) if so, the name of the company whose tender was accepted ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) The following two pipelines are under construction in the eastern India :—

(i) Lakwa-Moran by Oil and Natural Gas Commission ; and

(ii) Haldia-Rajbandh by the Indian Oil Corporation.

For the Lakwa-Moran pipeline open tenders were invited by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. The construction of Haldia-Rajbandh pipeline involves the following four jobs and open tenders were invited by the IOC for the last three of those :—

(i) Mainline construction

(ii) Pipe handling

(iii) Pump-station erection

(iv) Radiographic inspection and cathodic protection.

(b) (i) *Lakwa-Moran pipeline* :

M/s Dodsal & Co., Bombay.

(ii) *Haldia-Rajbandh pipeline*

M/s Auroville Industries, Calcutta (Pipe handling)

M/s B. M. Engineering Co., Calcutta (Pump station erection)
M/s Corrosion Control Services, Bombay (Radiographic inspection and cathodic protection works).

(c) Tenders were not invited for the mainline construction work of Haldia-Rajbandh pipeline due to the following reasons :—

(i) The job was required to be executed on 'crash' basis by taking advantage of the current working season for moving imported crude to Barauni refinery before the end of 1972 and to maintain the existing supply of petroleum products in the Calcutta area.

(ii) The work involved is a highly specialised one requiring the use of heavy machines and expertise. Keeping this in view four well-known contractors in this field in the knowledge of IOC and ONGC ware called for negotiation and the best party thereof *viz.* M/s Dodsal Pvt. Co., Bombay was selected by a duly constituted Committee.

Offshore Drilling at Tapti High

3503. SHRI VEKARIA :
SHRI D. P JADEJA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether because of the setback in its venture of offshore drilling at Allabet, Government are having second thoughts about Tapty High ; and

(b) if so, what are the O.N.G.C.'s plans about Tapti High and what progress has been made so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) As the water depth at the location selected for drilling in Tapti Offshore structure, is considerable and as a mobile offshore drilling platform has already been ordered for, it is considered advantageous and more economical to undertake drilling on the Tapti Structure using the mobile platform. The mobile platform is expected to arrive in India in December, 1972. It will be developed for drilling on the structures in deeper waters in the Arbian Sea like 'Bombay-High', and will be diverted for drilling on the Tapti Structure later when it can be spared from the former areas, taking into consideration the weather and sea conditions.

Proposal from Government of Gujarat for setting up Detergent Alkylate and Ethylene Glycol Projects

3504. SHRI VAKARIA :
SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal by the State Government of Gujarat for setting up Detergent Alkylate and Ethylene Glycol Projects is still pending with the Government of India ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) There is no proposal of the Government of Gujarat for setting up Detergent Alkylate and Ethylene Glycol Projects. The State Government has, however, proposed to participate with the Central Government in these two projects which are being set up by the Central Government in the public sector.

(b) No decision has yet been taken.

Determination of existing price for Crude

3505. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have raised objections to the existing crude pricing system of the ESSO and Burmah-Shell ; and

(b) whether suggestions for determining the price of crude imports were received and if so, main outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) and (b). The various claims made by the foreign oil companies in regard to the determination of the price of the crude oil imported by them from their own sources for processing in their refineries in India have not been fully accepted. ESSO and Burmah-Shell have suggested certain methods for determining the price of crude oil imported by them. However, these suggestions have been linked by them with the larger questions of expansion of their Refinery and marketing operations etc. A detailed study has been undertaken of the various alternatives of dealing with the matter and a final decision will be taken as soon as these studies have been completed.

Persons travelling without tickets in Calcutta-Bombay Caravelle of the Indian Airlines on 27.5.1972

3506. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1814 on the 11th August, 1972 regarding people found without tickets in Calcutta-Bombay Caravelle of Indian Airlines on 27th May, 1972 and state :

(a) the particulars of the persons who had been found travelling without ticket ; and

(b) the names and designations of the officials against whom complaints have been lodged in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) The eight passengers without tickets (including two babies) were members of a marriage party. Since the parents of the babies already had tickets, the two children were permitted to travel after tickets were purchased for them. The remaining passengers were aff-loaded and their names are :

1. Shri N. M. Parikh
2. Mast. Ashu
3. Shri R. H. Amin
4. Shri K. K. Chakraborty
5. Shri Rajen Taunk
6. Shri N. M. Patel

(b) An inquiry is in progress and has not yet been completed.

L.I.C.'s investments in Business concerns

3507. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the investments made by the Life

Insurance Corporation in business concerns during the last three years ;

(b) L.I.C., investments in the Companies under each of the 20 Big Business Houses during the same period ; and

(c) its investments in the Hindustan Lever and Co., till date ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) :—

	1969-79	1970-71 (Rupees in Lakhs)	1971-72
Public Sector	Nill	1.36	20.73
Co-operative Sector	152.73	228.36	200.43
Private Corporate Sector	1217.23	1043.64	994.72
TOTAL	1369.96	1273.36	1215.88

	Larger Industrial House	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 (Rupees in Lakhs)
1.	A.C.C.	42.76	0.35	19.18
2.	Andrew Yule	0.11	17.77	0.66
3.	Bangur	3.90	48 28	4 99
4.	Bird Heilgers	0.02	4.03	0.27
5.	Birla	79.98	131.24	42.29
6.	Goenka	0.23	6.09	4.37
7.	I.C.I,	83 94	8.72	7.18
8.	J.K. (Singhania)	00.8	2.02	9.98
9.	Kilachand Tulsidas	—	—	8.47
10.	Killick	41.20	170 24	35.99
11.	Mafatlal	10.32	50.21	1.12
12.	Martin Burn	0.14	0.11	201.57
13.	Sahu Jain	—	—	—
14.	Sarabhai	—	—	—
15.	Scindia Steam Navigation	1.56	—	—
16.	Shri Ram	0.18	4.02	2.25
17.	Sooraj Mull Nagar Mull	—	—	—
18.	Tata	205.40	134.16	66.81
19.	Thapar	0.08	3.62	0.05
20.	Walchand	10.62	3.45	0.50
	Total	480.52	584.31	405.68

(c)	Description	No. of shares	Face Value (Rs.)	Book Value (Rs.)
	7½% Debentures 1977-80	—	85,20,000	83,96,821
	Equity shares of Rs. 10/- F.P.	89,286	8,92,860	15,75,809
	Total	89,286	94,12, 860	99,74,630

R.B.I. report on remittance profits by Foreign Companies

3508. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study made by the Reserve Bank of India has revealed that foreign functioning in India are a drain on our economy :

(b) whether large amount of profits of these companies are directly or indirectly remitted abroad ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to check unfair remittances ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) All remittances abroad of profits and dividends by foreign companies operating in India can be made only directly with the prior approval of the Reserve Bank of India. Such remittances during 1968-69 to 1970-71 are as under :

(Rs. crores)

Year	Profits	Dividends
1968-59	13.0	25.4
1969-70	12.7	27.6
1970-71	13.1	38.7

(c) Does not arise.

Placing Orders for Indigenous Items in lieu of Imported ones by the Department of Defence Supplies

3509. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Defence Supplies placed orders for 12,935 items with the Indian manufacturers which are to be originally imported ; and

(b) if so, the items ordered and the Foreign Exchange saved thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA) : (a). Since the inception of the Department towards the end of 1965 till end of March 1972, orders have been placed with Indian manufacturers for 13,104 items. The items ordered fall in two categories (i) which were originally imported and (ii) which are developed indigenously and are being introduced into the Defence Service for the first time.

(b) Since the number of items ordered is very large, it would take considerable time to furnish the list. Moreover, the effort involved may not be commensurate with the objective likely to be achieved. It would be difficult to give the precise figures of saving in foreign exchange due to the following reasons :

(i) In several cases, foreign exchange is released for import of raw materials and components as well as for capital balancing equipment and therefore this amount would have to be deducted from the value of items ordered. This information would have to be collected case by case.

(ii) As mentioned in part (c), all the items ordered were not originally imported and for such items, number of which is large, corresponding values in foreign exchange would not be readily available.

(iii) Even for those items which were originally imported, the prevailing prices in foreign markets, at the time of placement of orders on Indian manufactures were not available in many instances. The number of these items is also large.

Borrowing of Central Government and States

3510. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total net market borrowing of the Union Government and States ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : As indicated

in the Statement on Market Borrowings laid on the Table on 21st August, 1972 net market borrowings of the Union Government and State Governments during the year would approximately amount to Rs. 323 crores and Rs. 132 crores respectively.

Release of Full Report of Malaviya Committee on O. N. G. C.

3511. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a statement made by the Chairman of Committee on Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Shri K. D. Malaviya, M.P., urging Government to release the full report of the Committee to avoid misinformed criticisms of its findings ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government consider that the summary of the Malaviya Committee Report, released by them, is a full and authentic one and there is nothing in it which should lead to misinformed criticism of the findings contained in the main Report. As far as the Report itself is concerned it is presently under examination of Government and after this is over, Government's opinion on the various important recommendations would need to be forwarded to Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings for their comments. It is only on receipt of CPU's comments that Government would be in a position to take final decisions on the Report. In the circumstances, it is not considered advisable, in the public interest, to release the Report. It has also to be added that the CPU have not, as yet, permitted Government to release the Report.

राजस्थान के पश्चिमी भाग में तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा किए जा रहे कार्य

3512. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के पश्चिमी भाग में तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा किया जा रहा कार्य कम से कम एक वर्ष से ठप्प पड़ा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि और न्याय तथा पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान के पश्चिमी भाग में भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण जारी हैं। जहां तक व्यधन कार्य का सम्बन्ध है उस क्षेत्र के मनहेरा टिब्बा पर अन्तिम कुआं मुकम्मल किया गया था और कुएं का परीक्षण अक्तूबर, 1971 के अन्त तक किया गया था। पाकिस्तान के साथ हुए युद्ध के कारण तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग की बाद की योजनाओं में बाधा पड़ गई थी। उस क्षेत्र में सामान्य स्थिति हो जाने के बाद की योजनाओं में बाधा पड़ गई थी। उस क्षेत्र मे सामान्य स्थिति हो जाने के बाद आयोग अपनी योजना के अनुसार शुमारवाली तलाई मे एक गहरे कुए का व्यधन कर रहा है। इस बारे मे उठाये गए प्रारम्भिक कदमों मे प्रगति हो रही है। इनमें सिविल निर्माण कार्य तथा एक नई भारी रिग, जो इस कुएं के व्यधन के लिए प्रयोग में लाई जाएगी, का संघटन किया जाना शामिल है।

ऋण जारी किया जाना

3513. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 1971-72 में बाजार से ऋण लिया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना ऋण लिया;

(ग) सरकार को उस पर कितने ब्याज का भुगतान करना पड़ता है; और

(घ) सरकार को ऐसे ऋणों की कुल कितनी राशि 31 मार्च, 1971 तक अदा करनी थी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी, हां। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने तीन बार

अर्थात् जुलाई, अक्तूबर और दिसम्बर, 1971 में ऋण लिए थे।

(ख) अभिदानों की कुल रकम 626.87 करोड़ रुपये थी।

(ग) पिछले वर्ष लिए गये बाजार ऋणों के वार्षिक ब्याज की रकम 33.03 करोड़ रुपये बैठती है।

(घ) 31 मार्च, 1971 की स्थिति के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा लिए गये बाजार ऋणों की बकाया रकम 4443.71 करोड़ रुपये थी।

अशोक होटल, नई दिल्ली पर हुआ व्यय

3514. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अशोक होटल, नई दिल्ली पर वर्ष 1971-72 में तथा चालू वर्ष में कितनी धनराशि इसके विकास, विस्तार तथा सौन्दर्य वृद्धि पर खर्च की गई;

(ख) इस होटल पर वर्ष 1971-72 में कुल कितना प्रशासन संबंधी तथा अन्य खर्च हुआ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1971-72 में इस होटल को कितनी शुद्ध आय हुई ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क). 1971-72 के दौरान तथा चालू वर्ष में अशोक होटल का कोई विस्तार नहीं किया गया है। 1971-72 के दौरान नवीकरण पर होने वाला व्यय 20.84 लाख रुपये था और 1972-73 के दौरान इस कार्यक्रम के लिए निर्धारित 45 लाख रुपये में से अभी तक 7.91 लाख रुपये की राशि खर्च की गई है।

(ख) और (ग). वर्ष 1971-72 के लेखा-खातों की जांच हो रही है। 1971-72 के दौरान अनन्तिम वित्तीय परिणाम इस प्रकार हैं :

कुल आय	—259.31 लाख रुपये
प्रशासनिक तथा अन्य व्यय (2.30 लाख रुपये के डेवेलपमेंट रिबेट रिजर्व सहित)	—238.15 लाख रुपये
कर से पूर्व लाभ	—21.16 लाख रुपये

Selling of Gold in Bombay

3515. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been selling of gold in Bombay during the last month ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether as a result thereof, prices of bullion came down considerably ; and

(d) whether such buying and selling had any adverse effect on the country's economy ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The price of gold in the Bombay bullion market increased steeply in May 1972 and during the first week of June 1972 mainly as a sequel to the rise in the free market price of gold abroad and also partly due to the usual increase in domestic demand during the marriage season. Thereafter the price tended to decline partly as a result of higher inflow from up-country markets and partly due to a fall in the free market price abroad. During July 1972 the price moved in the range of Rs. 230.5 and Rs. 235.5 per 10 gms. and the range of observed fluctuation in prices in that month was lower than that observed in June, 1972.

(d) The obsered fluctuations in gold prices do not appear to have had any noticeable adverse effect on the country's economy.

Illegal remittances by Indians living in Britain

3516. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has

been drawn to a report in the 'Indian Express' on the 7th June, 1972 under the heading "Plan to channelise sneak Pound" ;

(b) whether any estimate has been made by Government as to the amount which comes to the country through illegal channels and consequential loss in foreign exchange being sustained by the country ;

(c) whether the Association of India expatriates in Britain has forwarded a scheme to Government under which the money would be transmitted to India only through legal channels if certain facilities are extended ;

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(e) whether a copy of the scheme would be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) By the very nature of the problem it is difficult to arrive at any estimate of the loss sustained by the country on account of illegal transactions.

(c) No proposal of the type referred to in the press report has been received in the Finance Ministry.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Loss suffered by Indian Airlines due to Operation of HS-748 (AVRO) Aircraft

3517. SHRI P. K. DEO :
SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a report in the 'Indian Express' dated the 8th June, 1972, under the caption "Heavy loss by Indian Airlines on AVRO" ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) the amount of losses sustained by the Indian Airlines on HS-748 during the last two years and how these losses are likely to be made up ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, It is correct that due to increasing direct and indirect costs of operation, the profitability of the HS-748 has been adversely affected This aircraft is manufactured in India and it is in the over all national interest to make full use of it.

(c) The pattern of operations of Indian Airlines cannot be viewed only in the context of profitability, as many routes have to be operated as an essential service for the travelling public. The HS-748s are being used mainly on regional routes which usually incur a loss, irrespective of the type of aircraft.

Impact of Nationalisation of National Iranian Oil Company by Iran on the supply of Crude to India

3518. SHRI P K. DEO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether supply of crude to India is likely to be affected in any way as a result of the nationalisation of the National Iranian Oil Company by Iran ;

(b) if so, to what extent ; and

(c) whether India is likely to save foreign exchange consequent upon the nationalisation of the Iranian Oil Company and if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) The National Iranian Oil Company is in the public sector in Iran. Therefore the question of its nationalisation does not arise.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Recommendations made by Central Excise Reorganisation Committee

3519. SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Excise Reorganisation Committee in its report had recom-

mended Cadre composition and defined functions of Executive and Ministerial cadres separately ;

(b) whether all these recommendations have been fully implemented ;

(c) if so, a brief account thereof and

(d) if not, the reasons for not taking action so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R GANESH) . (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. A statement containing the information is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3505/72]

Posting of Administrative Officers in Divisional Offices of Central Excise Department

3520 SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All-India Central Excise and Customs Ministerial Federation was assured by Government that the posts of Superintendent Administration will be given to Administrative Officers of Ministerial ranks in all the Divisional offices in the Central Excise Department ;

(b) whether this assurance has been fulfilled ; and

(c) if not, the time likely to be taken to fulfil the assurance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R. GANESH) : (a) No such assurance was given. All the posts of Superintendent (Administration) have been designated as Administrative Officers and 75% thereof are earmarked for Ministerial Officers. The remaining 25% are filled up by executive officers.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Composition of Audit Parties in Central Excise Department

3521. SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the composition of audit parties in the Central Excise Department ;

(b) whether the recommendations of the Central Excise Reorganisation Committee were taken into account while deciding the composition of Audit parties ;

(c) whether uniformed Executive Officers who are also Assessing Officers are associated with the audit, and if so, the reasons therefor ;

(d) how the independence and impartiality of audit is ensured ; and

(e) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has been consulted while reorganising the Internal Audit formations of the Central Excise Department ; and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : (a) Audit parties in the Central Excise Department comprise of the Examiners of Accounts, Inspectors of Central Excise (O G) and (S.G) and Ministerial staff *viz* Head Clerks, Upper Division Clerks and Lower Division Clerks. 50% of the posts of Examiners of Accounts are filled Superintendents of Central Excise, Class II, and the remaining 50% by the promotion of Ministerial Officers. The number and composition of the parties differ from Collectorate as per requirements of each Collectorate.

(b) The Committee did not make any specific recommendation regarding composition of audit parties. However, their recommendation for proper arrangements for audit of transactions of the Central Excise Department was taken into account while reorganising internal audit parties in 1966.

(c) Yes, Sir.

The Executive Officers are associated with this work as the audit of assessment of excisable commodities is quite complicated and requires a thorough knowledge of the tariff as well as a specialised knowledge of the procedure and field formations. However, 50% of the Gazetted posts of Examiners of Accounts have been given to the Ministerial staff and besides this other Ministerial staff *viz.* Head Clerks, Upper

Division Clerks etc. are also associated with audit parties.

(d) The audit parties have been placed exclusively under the control of Assistant Collectors who are required to work directly under the supervision of the Collectors. The Collectors of Central Excise have been made personally resposible for effective functioning of audit and they have been instructed to personally look into audit paragraphs and the defects pointed out by internal audit parties and take prompt and suitable remedial measures. Futher, only qualified and experienced staff having a flair for audit work are selected to man the audit parties. These measures go a long way in achieving independence and impartiality of audit.

(e) No, Sir.

The Comptroller and Auditor General was not consulted as the internal audit parties are basically intended to serve departmental internal machinery. He is, however, aware of the working of these parties. The Comptroller and Auditor General conducts audit independent of audit parties functioning under Accountants General.

Import of less Crude by Foreign oil Companies and its effect on Production

3522. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) how much less crude has been imported by the foreign oil Companies in India following the decision of Government not to accept their demand for an increased price for imported crude ; and

(b) how it has affected the working of the Refineries and the production ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H.R. GOKHALE) : (a) As a result of the Government having not accepted the price increases claimed by the three foreign oil companies, the three foreign oil companies together would be importing an estimated 637,000 tonnes less crude oil during the year 1972.

(b) The three refineries of the foreign oil companies would be operating at lower levels of crude throughputs compared to their normal levels, as given below :—

Refinery	Normal operating level in million tonnes per annum of crude run.	Crude run for 1972 in million tonnes per annum
Burmah-Shell	3.75	3.460
ESSO	2 75	2.486
CORIL	1.25	1.137

There will be a corresponding reduction in the production of oil poducts. This is being made good by imports.

Modern methods employed for Identification of bodies in the event of Air Accidents

3523. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many bodies of the victims of the recent Japan Airlines Plane crash near Delhi had been identified and how many remained unidentified ;

(b) whether any modern forensic methods were employed for identification purposes ;

(c) if so, the names of the forensic experts concerned ; and

(d) whether Government maintains any panel of forensic experts in odontology and other sciences to assist in identification work in the event of air accidents ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) The bodies of 58 of the 86 killed were identified.

(b) While every effort was made to identify the remaining bodies, their condition was such that forensic experts were not called in.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

Extension of Haldia-Barauni-Kanpur oil pipeline upto the West Coast

3524. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any project in hand to extend the Haldia Barauni-Kanpur oil pipeline upto the West Coast and if so, the Broad outlines thereof ; and

(b) whether such a project was kept in mind while selecting Mathura in U.P. as the site for an oil refinery in North India ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H.R GOKHALE) (a) and (b). No Sir. The proposed pipeline from the Gulf of Kutch to Mathura is required to carry imported crude for processing in the refinery at Mathura Barauni-Kanpur section of the Haldia-Barauni-Kanpur pipeline is a product pipeline for carrying the products of Barauni refinery to the consuming centres.

Class I and Class II Officers in Income Tax Department

3525. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Class I and Class II Income-tax Officers as on 31st March each year from 1970 to 1972 ,

(b) the number of such Officers who have completed two years, five years and ten years of service respectively as on 1st August, 1972 ; and

(c) the number of Law and Accountancy Degree Holders, Double Graduates and Master's Degree holders in both classes of Officers as on 1st August, 1972 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Scheme for assessment of Income-Tax payable by small income group

3526 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) When the Income-tax Department introduced the scheme for small income group assessment without examination of accounts ;

(b) The definition of small income group for the above purpose and whether this definition has changed from time to time ; and

(c) The number of assessments completed under the scheme in the financial year 1971-72 without examination of accounts in the income ranges of Rs. 15,000/-to Rs. 25,000/ and Rs. 25,001/-to Rs. 50,000/-?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : (a) A scheme for expeditious disposal of small income cases was initiated in January, 1964 by executive instructions. Later in the light of experience gained, it was considered proper to give the matter statutory form and Section 143 (1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 was accordingly amended with effect form 1.4 1971, to introduce a comprehensive scheme commonly known as the 'summary assessment scheme'.

(b) The earlier small income assessment scheme was ou lined in 1964 and further elaborated in 1967. This scheme covered the types of cases mentioned in the attached statement 'A' to this reply.

As regards the current 'summary assessment scheme' the Central Board of Direct Taxes have issued instructions that it may cover cases *except* those detailed in the attached statement 'B' to this reply.

(c) The small income assessment scheme was superseded from 1.4.1971 by the summary assessment scheme. 23,11,638 assessments were completed under the 'summary assessment scheme' during the financial year 1971-72. Analysed information regarding the number of summary assessments completed during the financial year 1971-72, without examination of accounts, for the income ranges of Rs. 15,000/ to Rs. 25,000 and Rs 25,001/to Rs.50,000/ is not avilable and its collection would involve considerable time.

Statement 'A'

Cases covered by "small income assessment scheme" :—

(i) Cases with returned income of Rs. 10,000/- or below (Rs. 15,000/-

or below for the cities of Bombay and Calcutta). Where, however, there were more than one assessments pending in a case and returned income for any one of these years exceeded Rs. 10,000/15000/- as the case may be, the case went out of the purview of the scheme.

(ii) New cases discovered on survey not involving investment in property and falling in the following categories :—

(a) The estimate of income made by the Income-tax Inspector was less than Rs. 12,500/- ; and

(b) The total capital employed including borrowed capital did not exceed Rs. 20,000/-.

(iii) Cases of registered firms with four or more partners where the total returned income for the year was Rs. 20,000 or less and the last assessed income did not exceed Rs 20,000 and in none of the pending assessments the returned income exceeded Rs. 20,000/-.

(iv) Partners cases where the total income returned was less than Rs. 10,000/- (Rs. 15,000/- for the cities of Bombay and Calcutta).

(v) All Government salary cases irrespective of the income returned/assessed in the past.

(vi) All non-government salary cases with incomes below Rs.18,000/-.

The scheme did not apply to the following types of cases.

(1) All Company cases.

(2) Returns showing losses.

(3) Cases of voluntary returns filed by ladies and minors.

(4) Voluntary returns filed in cases other than at (3) above in so far as the first year of assessment was concerned.

(5) Cases involving specific allegations of tax evasion or in which the tax evasion was suspected as per the information of the Assessing Officer.

Statement 'B'

Cases may be covered by the "summary assessment scheme" except the following :—

(i) All company cases excepting in the city charges of Bombay, Madras, Gujarat, Delhi and Calcutta where the Commissioners of income-tax may in their discretion exclude such company cases as they deem fit.

(ii) All category I—assessments, excepting in the city charges of Bombay and Calcutta where only Category I cases with returned/assessed income of Rs. 50,000/- and above in either the current year or in any one of the last two years. For the other charges, however, the Commissioners have been authorised to prescribe a limit involving Category I cases with returned/assessed income of Rs. 25,000/- to Rs. 50,000/- : the specific limit may be placed anywhere between this indicated bracket.

(iii) All cases irrespective of their categories which involve a loss in business of Rs. 10,000/- or above even if the total income after set off of such loss against income under other heads is a positive figure.

(iv) First year's assessment in cases (including direct refund cases) involving income (from sources other than the salaries) over Rs. 2,000/- except where there is information that investment of over Rs. 25,000/- is involved.

(v) Cases which form part of a group of cases in which detailed investigations for detecting tax evasion are considered necessary for any reason.

(vi) Cases in which specific allegations/information had been received regarding (a) tax evasion involving concealed income of over Rs. 25,000/-

and (b) fresh investments in immovable properties shares, securities, deposits, etc. over Rs. 25,000/- and which on preliminary enquiries appear to be *prima facie* correct.

(vii) All cases which have been reopened under Section 147 for purpose of re-assessment.

(viii) All cases of trusts.

(ix) Cases in which assessees have claimed amortisation expenses under Section 35D and 35E of Income-tax Act, 1961 and/or deduction in respect of profits and gains from newly established undertakings or ships or hotel business in certain cases under Section 80J.

(x) Cases where the value of capital assets sold in a year exceeds Rs. 50,000/-.

(xi) Salary cases in which there is a difference of Rs. 1000/- or above between the value of perquisites shown in an assessee's return of income for any year and that determined by the Assessing Officer for earlier year.

जीवन बीमा निगम की पूंजी

3527 श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जीवन बीमा निगम की मूलभूत पूंजी कितनी है; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में जीवन बीमा निगम ने विभिन्न प्रकार के कितने शेयर खरीदे तथा उन पर कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भारत के जीवन बीमा निगम को, जीवन बीमा निगम अधिनियम 1956 की धारा 5 के अनुसार मूल पूंजी के रूप में पांच करोड़ रुपये की रकम दी थी।

(ख) :

वर्ष 1969-70	शेयरों की संख्या	खाता मूल्य (रुपये)
तरजीही शेयर	16,67,497	1,15,40,411
सामान्य शेयर	9,54,439	5,04,07,820
जोड़	26,21,936	6,19,48,231

वर्ष 1970-71	शेयरों की संख्या	खाता मूल्य (रुपये)
तरीजीही शेयर	1,92,223	1,65,20,698
सामान्य शेयर	14,98,490	3,80,52,344
जोड़	16,90,713	5,45,73,042
1971-72		
तरजीही शेयर	2,57,604	1,57,69,763
सामान्य शेयर	33,77,867	6,21,63,568
जोड़	26,35,371	7,79,33,331

पाकिस्तानी सेनाओं द्वारा भारतीय सीमा का उल्लंघन

3528. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या शिमला समझौते के बाद पाकिस्तानी सेनाओं द्वारा भारतीय सीमा के उल्लंघन अथवा गोलाबारी की कोई घटना घटी है ?

रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : 2 जुलाई 1972, जबकि शिमला समझौता पर हस्ताक्षर हुए थे, और 18 अगस्त 1972 के बीच, हमारी पश्चिमी सीमाओं पर पाकिस्तानी सेना द्वारा 5 बार गोली चलाए जाने तथा सीमा उल्लंघन की 16 छोटी-मोटी घटनाएं हुई हैं।

बैंकों की कार्यक्षमता

3529. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी .

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद बैंकों की कार्यक्षमता बहुत घट गई है और अनुशासन-हीनता बढ़ गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). चूंकि बैंकों ने बड़ी संख्या में शाखाएं खोली है और जमा राशियां जुटाने और अब तक उपेक्षित क्षेत्रों को ऋण देने की दिशा में अच्छा काम किया है इस लिए यह कहना ठीक नही होगा कि बैंकों की कार्यक्षमता काफी घट गई है। फिर भी, सरकार जानती है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा की जाने वाली सेवाओं में सुधार की गुंजाइश है तथा सरकार का यह सतत प्रयत्न रहा है कि औद्योगिक शांति को और अधिक बढ़ावा देकर और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कर्मचारियों और प्रबन्धकों के बीच बेहतर सम्बन्ध स्थापित करके इसमें अधिक सुधार लाया जाए।

बंगला देश द्वारा पाकिस्तानी युद्धबंदियों पर खर्च की जा रही राशि का हिस्सा देना

3530. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बंगला देश सरकार ने पाक युद्धबन्दियों पर भारत द्वारा किये जा रहे खर्च का कुछ हिस्सा देना स्वीकार किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समझौते की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख) पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियों पर हो रहे व्यय के बंटवारे के प्रश्न पर बंगला देश और भारत के बीच अभी तक कोई विचार-विमर्श नहीं हुआ है।

बिहार में बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों को पेट्रोल पम्पों तथा गैस की एजेंसियां देना

3531. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बिहार के ऐसे कितने बेरोजगार इंजीनियर हैं जिन्होंने पेट्रोल पम्पो तथा गैस की एजेन्सियो के लिए आवेदन-पत्र दिए है और उनमें से ऐसे कितने व्यक्तियों को एजेन्सियां दी गई हैं ?

विधि और न्याय तथा पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री एच० आर० गोखले) : अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स की एक स्थानीय बुकिंग एजेंसी द्वारा छात्रों को छूट देने के नाम पर धोखाधड़ी

3532. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स (इन्दौर) के पश्चिमी जोन के यातायात उप-प्रबन्धक ने एयरलाइन्स की एक स्थानीय बुकिंग एजेंसी के विरुद्ध छात्रों को छूट देने के नाम पर धोखाधड़ी करने के बारे में पुलिस में रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराई है;

(ख) मामले के तथ्य क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के यात्रा अधिकारियों (ट्रेवलिंग एजेंट्स) ने अपने कर्म-

धारियों के विरुद्ध, जिन पर अवांछनीय गतिविधियों का आरोप था, स्थानीय पुलिस में एक शिकायत दर्ज करवाई थी ।

(ख) इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के बम्बई के क्षेत्रीय प्राधिकारियों को एक यात्री से शिकायत प्राप्त हुई कि यद्यपि उसने एजेंट से इन्दौर से दिल्ली तक की यात्रा के लिए पूरा किराया देकर टिकट खरीदा था, उसे ज्ञात हुआ कि केवल आधा किराया अर्थात् विद्यार्थियो के लिए रियायती किराया इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स को दिया जाना था । बम्बई क्षेत्र के वाणिज्यिक उप-प्रबन्धक ने मामले की छानबीन की । वह उस यात्री से मिला और अभिलेखो की भी छानबीन की जिससे आरोप ठीक प्रमाणित हुआ । एजेंसी के कार्य-चालन की जाच करने के लिए एक लेखा-परीक्षा दल को भी इन्दौर भेजा गया था । उनकी अंतिम रिपोर्ट मे एजेंटो द्वारा अपनाये गये कुछ भ्रष्ट तरीको का उल्लेख किया गया है ।

(ग) इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स एक विस्तृत जांच कर रही है । इस बीच एयरलाइन्स ने इस एजेंट के साथ अपना कारोबार समाप्त कर दिया है ।

इन्दौर में रोलिंग मिलों पर आयकर का निर्धारण

3533. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** : क्या वित्त मंत्री 26 मई, 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 7539 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अमृतसर और कलकत्ता में दो रोलिंग मिलों पर आय-कर निर्धारण के क्या कारण हैं जबकि वे दोनों इन्दौर में कार्य कर रही हैं तथा शेष दो रोलिंग मिलों पर आय-कर निर्धारण न करने के क्या कारण हैं तथा उन मिलो के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) इन दो रोलिंग मिलों जिनका आय-कर निर्धारण नहीं किया गया है, का आय-कर निर्धारण कब तक किया जाएगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान फोरजिंग्स की और मैसर्स पुरुषोत्तम ट्रेडर्स (प्रा०) लि० की, दो रोलिंग मिलो का कर निर्धारण क्रमश अमृतसर और कलकत्ता में किया गया है, क्योंकि इनके मुख्य कार्यालय इन स्थानों पर हैं ।

अन्य दो रोलिंग मिल मैसर्स स्टील इण्डस्ट्रीज, मैसर्स न्यू शक्ति आयरन एण्ड स्टील री-रोलिंग मिल्स के है । उनके मामलो मे कर-निर्धारण, उनके निवेशो के स्रोतो की जाच-पडताल पूरी होते ही पूरे हो जायेंगे ।

स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया द्वारा जमाकर्त्ताओं के लिए बनाई गई नई योजना

3534. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने एक नई योजना बनाई है जिसके अन्तर्गत बैंक के कर्मचारियो द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही मे विलम्ब की अवधि का जमाकर्त्ता को अतिरिक्त ब्याज नही देना पड़ेगा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो नई योजना की रूप-रेखा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

राज्यों द्वारा प्राथमिकता के आधार पर भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को भूमि का आवंटन

3535. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या ऐसा भी कोई राज्य है जिसने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर भूमि के आवंटन के सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही नही की है और यदि हां, तो इस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपने-अपने कानूनों/नियमों के अधीन भूमि का आवंटन किया जाता है। सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, कुछ नव-निर्मित राज्यों को छोड़कर जिनके बारे में तुरन्त सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है, सभी राज्य भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को भूमि आवंटन के लिए किसी न किसी रूप में रियायत दे रहे हैं। इस मामले पर राज्य सरकारों से समय-समय पर विचार-विमर्श किया जाता है ताकि भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को अधिक से अधिक लाभ पहुंचे।

हाल के युद्ध में प्राप्त हुई सामग्री का स्वरूप और उसकी मात्रा

3536. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हाल के भारत-पाक युद्ध में भारतीय सेना द्वारा कितनी और किस-किस किस्म की युद्ध सामग्री अपने कब्जे में की गई ?

रक्षा मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : इस सूचना को प्रकट करना जन हित में नहीं होगा।

Proposal to start Air Service between Ludhiana and New Delhi

3537. SHRI B. S BHAURA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to start air service between Ludhiana and New Delhi; and

(b) if so, when the new service is expected to start ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Indian Airlines are not considering any such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to construct an Airport at Bhatinda, Punjab

3538. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct an airport at Bhatinda (Punjab) ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Acquisition of Land for Cantonment at Bhatinda (Punjab) and compensation paid to Land-Owners

3539. SHRI B S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether land has been acquired for cantonment at Bhatinda, Punjab ;

(b) if so, the total land acquired and the rate of compensation paid to the land owners ; and

(c) whether some land owners have not yet received compensation for their land and if so, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Credit from World Bank for Agricultural Schemes

3540. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments have complained that the terms of World Bank credit for agricultural development and the financial discipline attached to such credit are not suitable to India's conditions ;

(b) if so, whether the Centre has taken up this issue with the World Bank ; and

(c) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Some

State Governments have suggested a few modifications in the lending terms applicable to credit projects assisted by the World Bank.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The World Bank has accepted some suggestions and others are under discussion.

Quantity of recoverable Oil Deposits

3541. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the total quantity of recoverable oil deposits in the oil fields in India ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R GOKHALE) : As on 1-1-72, the total estimated quantity of recoverable oil deposits in the oil field in India was about 114·3 million tonnes

Payment of expenditure incurred on Pak P O.Ws to India by Pakistan

3542 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN :
SHRI K SURYANARAYANA .

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether the expenditure incurred by India on Pakistani Prisoners of War will be paid by Pakistan after their return as envisaged under the Geneva Pact ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : Under the Geneva Conventions, maintenance and medical facilities have to be provided free of charge. However, monthly advance of pay given to the military and para-military personnel can form part of arrangements that may be arrived at between the parties, after the conflict. This matter will be taken up when the repatriation of Prisoners of War is discussed.

Information from I.C.R C about missing personnel

3543. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether Government have received any information from the International Committee of Red Cross regarding the lists of 1 006 Military and Para-Military mission personnel which were sent to that Committee for verification with the help of Pakistani authorities ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : Out of total of 1,006 personnel, lists of 638, held as Prisoners of War, were received through the International Committee of Red Cross Thus, only the balance have to be treated as missing. The International Committee of Red Cross had been requested to ascertain the position of the missing personnel but they have not been able to collect and send any information so far.

Increase in Bank Deposits

3544 SHRI G Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state : the region-wise increase in the deposits of Nationalised Banks during the last two and a half years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : The region-wise increase in deposits of Nationalised Banks during the period September, 1972 is set out in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3506/72]

Amount found missing from the Civil Lines Branch of the State Bank of India, Jabalpur

3545. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a bundle of Rs 10,000 was found missing from the Civil Lines Branch Office of the State Bank of India, Jabalpur recently ; and

(b) if so, whether any clue in this regard has so far been found ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R, GANESH) : The State Bank of India have reported that one bundle of Rs. 10 denomination currency notes valued at Rs. 10,000/- was found missing from the Tellers counter at the Civil Branch of State Bank of India at Jabalpur on the 28th July, 1972.

(b) The case has been reported to the police who are still investigating the matter.

Agreement with Japan for extension of term of Ninth Yen Loan from that Country

3546. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Japan and India have agreed to extend the term of Japan's Ninth Yen Loan to India ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Ninth Yen Credit Agreement stipulated the terminal date of the Loan as 31st July 1972. Since shipments and disbursements under two contracts notified under the Credit were not expected to be completed by the above date, a Modification Loan Agreement has been signed between India and Japan on July 29, 1972 extending the terminal date in respect of the contracts.

Of these contracts, one relates to import of power tiller packs by the Projects & Equipment Corporation of India Ltd. and the other to the import of machinery and equipment for M/s. HMT, Bangalore for expansion of the watch factory at Bangalore and setting up of a watch factory in Kashmir. The terminal dates for disbursement for these contracts have been extended upto the 31st December, 1972 and the 31st December, 1973, respectively.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में गबन के मामले तथा ऋणों को बट्टे-खाते में डाला जाना

3547. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गया जिले में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में गबन के कितने मामले हुए तथा कितने मामलों में ऋणों को बट्टे-खाते में डाला गया और सरकार को इस कारण से कितनी हानि उठानी पड़ी; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

आयकर सम्बन्धी अनिर्णीत मामलों का निपटारा न करने के कारण

3548. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री आयकर सम्बन्धी अनिर्णीत मामलों के बारे में ११ अगस्त, 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1834 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : आयकर के अनिर्णीत मामलों का निपटारा न कर सकने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) आयकर निर्धारणों के अनिर्णीत मामलों पर आय-कर विभाग सूक्ष्म दृष्टि रख रहा है और अनिर्णीत मामलों को कम करने के लिए लगातार प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं । इस मामले मे जो प्रयत्न किये गए है, उन्हें 11 अगस्त, 1972 के लोक-सभा में अताराकित प्रश्न सं० 1834 के उत्तर में बताया गया है ।

2. विगत में आय-कर निर्धारण के अनिर्णीत मामलों का बड़ी संख्या में पड़े रहने का मुख्य कारण यह था कि तत्कालीन प्रचलित कार्यविधि के अनुसार विस्तृत छानबीन तथा अधिकांश मामलों में सुनवाई करके कर-निर्धारणों के बैंपुल्य को निपटाने के लिए आयकर अधिकारियों की संख्या पर्याप्त नहीं थी । उसके बाद इस कार्यविधि को 1 अप्रैल, 1971 से संशोधित कर कर दिया गया है, ताकि आयकर अधिकारी, सम्बन्धित कर-निर्धारितियों के स्वयं पेश होने अथवा बही-खाते आदि प्रस्तुत करने की आवश्यकता के बिना, कम आय के मामलो में करनिर्धारणों को बड़ी संख्या में संक्षिप्त तरीके से शीघ्रता से निपटा सकें ।

3. जैसा कि 11 अगस्त, 1972 को लोक-सभा में अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 1834 के अभिलिखित

उत्तर में संकेत दिया गया है, संक्षिप्त कर-निर्धारण कार्यविधि तथा किए गए अन्य उपायों के कारण 1971-72 में आय-कर निर्धारिणों के निपटान में पूर्ववर्ती वर्ष के निपटान की तुलना में काफी सुधार हुआ है और कर-निर्धारिणो के 1971-72 के बाद अग्र-प्रेषित बकाया मामलों की संख्या 1970-71 के बाद अग्र-प्रेषित मामलों की तुलना में काफी कम है।

बिहार में पर्यटन की दृष्टि से बौद्ध केन्द्रों के विकास का प्रस्ताव

3549. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या बिहार मे पर्यटन की दृष्टि से बौद्ध केन्द्रो के विकास करने तथा धार्मिक शिलाओं को नष्ट होने से बचाने हेतु एक प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य विशेषताये क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री : (**डा० कर्ण सिंह**) (क) और (ख). चौथी योजनावधि के दौरान बिहार मे बोधगया राजगिर-नालन्दा कॉम्प्लेक्स का विकास करने का प्रस्ताव है। बोधगया मे महाबोधि मन्दिर के आस-पास 22 एकड़ भूमि अभिग्रहण करने के लिये 13 लाख रुपये की राशि दी जा चुकी है तथा जैसे ही राज्य सरकार द्वारा भूमि का हस्तांतरण कर दिया जाता है इस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिये एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार की जायेगी। प्रस्तावित अन्य सुविधाओं में राजगिर तथा नालन्दा में एक कैफेटीरिया का निर्माण सम्मिलित है।

एयर इंडिया तथा इंडियन एयरलाइन्स में विमान चालकों की भर्ती के लिए आयु सीमा बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव

3550. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** :
श्री भीखेन सिंह राव :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने एयर इण्डिया और इंडियन एयर लाइन्स में विमान चालकों की भर्ती के लिए आयु सीमा को बढ़ाने के बारे में किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्ताव का मुख्य ब्यौरा क्या है और उस पर सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (**डा० कर्ण सिंह**) : (क) और (ख). एयर इण्डिया में विमानचालकों की भर्ती के लिए न्यूनतम आयु 26 वर्ष तथा अधिकतम आयु 35 वर्ष है जिसमें अपवादस्वरूप मामलों मे 37 वर्ष तक की ढील दी जा सकती है। इंडियन एयरलाइन्स ने जनवरी 1972 मे विमानचालको के कुछ पदों के लिए विज्ञापन दिया तथा निम्नलिखित आयु सीमाएं निर्धारित की थी :-

1-1-1972 को 28 वर्ष; परन्तु अनुसूचित जातियो-जनजातियो के उम्मीदवारों को 5 वर्ष, तथा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान लगातार विमान चालको के रूप मे नियुक्त उम्मीदवारों की हालत में 3 वर्ष तक की छूट दी जा सकेगी। पुनर्विचार करने पर इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स ने निम्नलिखित आयु सीमाए निर्धारित कीं :-

1-1-1972 को 30 वर्ष; परन्तु अनुसूचित जातियो-जनजातियों तथा भूतपूर्व रक्षा सेवाओं के कर्मिकों को 5 वर्ष, तथा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान लगातार विमान चालकों के रूप में नियुक्त उम्मीदवारों की हालत में 3 वर्ष तक की छूट दी जा सकेगी।

इन आयु सीमाओं को बदलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नही है।

Allocation of foreign exchange to students going abroad

3551. **SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of money released by the Reserve Bank of India to students who proceeded to foreign countries for higher study during last two years, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : Data relating to higher studies are not maintained on a State-wise basis. A statement is laid on the Table of the House indicating the total number of permits issued and foreign exchange released for the period from April, 1970 to March, 1972, country-wise. The Reserve Bank of India deals with individual applications subject to certain broad educational criteria and the students who comply with these requirements are released foreign exchange. The policy relating to educational remittances is also suitably publicised by issue of Press Notes from time to time. In view of the general policy relating to educational remittances, the efforts involved in collecting State-wise data will not be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

Statement

Foreign Exchange Permits issued and Exchange released for Study/Training Abroad

For the Period April, 1970 to March, 1971

Sl. No.	Name of the Country.	Total number of permits issued.	Total amount of exchange released (Rs. 000's)
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	U. K. & Europe.	1196	6710
2.	U. S. A. & Canada.	3754	100344
3.	Other countries.	358	2616
	Total :	5308	109670

For the Period April, 1971 to March, 1972

1.	U. K. & Europe.	1050	5249
2.	U. S. A. & Canada.	1834	39030
3.	Other countries.	267	1414
	Total :	3151	45693

Meeting of United Nations Economic Social Council

3552. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether, at the recent meeting of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, a suggestion was made by Chile to evolve an international Code of Conduct to regulate the affairs of Companies whose activities spill over national frontiers and influence economic climates in countries other than their own ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R GANESH) : (a) and (b). At the 53rd session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, Chile made a suggestion that the activities of multi-national boundaries, should be studied in such a way that eventually it should be possible to evolve a framework of regulations for such activities A Resolution was adopted by the ECOSOC which suggested the setting up of a Study Group of experts to implement the suggestion made by Chile. Such a Study Group could provide useful data on the issue posed by Chile.

Recruitment in the Armed Forces and removal of Regional Imbalance and Sectarian names

3553. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) total recruitment made for army, navy and air-force during the period 1969-71, State-wise ;

(b) the number of officers recruited for training in army, navy and airforce, State-wise during the period ;

(c) the names of recruitment centres for army, navy and air-force, including centres for officers training in three services ;

(d) the reasons for regional imbalance in recruitment for defence forces and the steps taken by Government to remove it ; and

(e) the steps taken for removal of sect-

onal communal and other sectarian names of different army units ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (e). Required infor- is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Deteriorating Condition of Calcutta International and domestic Airports

3554. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Finance Minister met him last month in connection with the deteriorating condition of Calcutta international and domestic airports and the Air India and Indian Airlines Services and the services of international airways ; and

(b) if so, the points raised by the West Bengal Finance Minister in the meeting and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) Shri Tarun Kanti Ghosh, Minister for Commerce, Industries and Tourism, Government of West Bengal met the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation in Delhi on 27th July 1972 and discussed with him matters concerning civil aviation and tourism including problems of Calcutta airport. Air-India at present operates two international flights per week through Calcutta West-bound and three per week East-bound. From 29th October 1972 there will be three frequencies per week through Calcutta both to the East and West. In addition, from 3rd November, 1972, Air-India will introduce a new flight which will originate in Calcutta and terminate at London. The question of strengthening Indian Airlines services between Delhi and Calcutta is also under examination.

Stage of construction and development of Petro-Chemical Projects at Haldia Port in West Bengal

3555. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the stage of construction and development of petro-chemical projects at Haldia port in West Bengal ;

(b) when these projects are expected to be completed and to go into operation ; and

(c) the estimated production capacities of these projects and their employment potential ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). There is no proposal to set up a petro-chemical complex at Haldia in the Fourth Plan period. However, the Government approved in November 1971 the establishment of fertilizer project at Haldia by the Fertilizer Corporation of India, envisaging as annual production of 3,79,000 tonnes of nitro-phosphate fertilizer, 1,65,000 tonnes of Urea fertilizer, 60,000 tonnes of soda ash and 48,250 tonnes of methanol. The estimated cost of the project is about Rs 88 crores. Preliminary steps for implementing the project are in hand. These include inclusion of licence agreements with foreign parties for process know-how and contract for design engineering and supply of equipment and machinery. Land for the factory has been handed over to the Fertilizer Corporation of India by the State Government and tenders for boundary wall and tube wells have been issued The project is expected to be completed by the middle of 1975. The total manpower required is estimated at about 1400.

Firing by Pakistan in Naya Chhor and killing of two Jawans

3556. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a report in the 'Motherland' of the 31st July 1972 standing that two Jawans were killed when the Pakistan troops opened fire on a group of Indian soldiers in Naya Chhor on 29th Julty, 1972 ; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the observations made by the Prime Minister in the House on 31st July 1972 on this point during the debate on the Simla Agreement.

Time Schedule of planes flying from Calcutta to Siliguri

3558. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether no time-schedule is maintained by the planes flying from Calcutta (Dum Dum) to Siliguri (Bagdogra) and back ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) what measures have been taken to see that the time-schedule of its flights on the aforesaid route is maintained, as circulated on the 15th June, 1972, by Indian Airlines ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). There have unfortunately been delays on this route due to engineering snags, bad weather etc, Since the same aircraft operates a number of services. a delay in one sector often leads to consequential delays all along the line.

(c) Indian Airlines is making concerted efforts improve the position by keeping a close watch on reasons for delay and taking remedial measures wherever possible.

Inconvenience caused to passengers destined for Darjeeling and Nepal due to Non-observance of Time-Table of flights from Dum Dum to Bagdogra

3559. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether as a result of not keeping the time-schedules for the flights from Dum Dum to Bagdogra according to the latest time-table dated the 15th June. 1972, the passengers destined for Darjeeling, Nepal and other places are put to a great inconvenience ;

(b) whether any complaints have been received in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Passengers have been inconvenienced on this sector due to delays resulting from engineering snags, adverse weather etc, Some complaints were received by Indian Airlines which is making concerted efforts to remedy the position by keeping a close watch on reasons for delay and taking remedial action wherever possible.

Working of Monopolies Commission

3560. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have inquired into the working of the Monopolies Commission since its inception ;

(b) if so, whether any irregularities have been found ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the drawbacks in the working of the Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) to (c). An annual report under section 62 of the M. R T.P Act covering the period from Ist June 1970 to 31st December 1971 will be placed before Parliament as early as possible.

Auditing of Accounts of Public Sector Undertakings

3561. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious public criticism regarding the concentration of audit work of certain public sector undertakings in a few firms ; and

(b) if so, the names of the firms which audit the accounts of public sector undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) Certain chartered accountant have been complaining about the concentration of audit work of public sector undertakings in a few firms.

The auditors for Government companies are appointed on the recommendation of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

The Comptroller and Auditor General has stated that the work is distributed among as many firms as possible having regard to the nature of the undertaking, its location, the location of the office of the firm of chartered accountants, their organisational strength, experience, etc He has further stated that the number of chartered accountants in practice, viz., 7418, being much more than the number of Government companies and corporations, the number of chartered accountants who can be appointed as the auditors of these Government companies and corporations is limited.

(b) A statement showing the names of the firms of chartered accounts which have been the auditors of Government companies is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Libraray*. See No. LT—3507/72]

Lack of tourist facilities at Ajanta and Ellora

3562. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : SHRI R. P. YADAV :

Will the Minister of TOURISM and CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether tourist facilities such as good quality of food and adequate accommodation are lacking at Ajanta and Ellora ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to provide necessary amenities at Ajanta and Ellora for attracting middle income tourists and Buddhists pilgrims from outside and within the country ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). In order to provide amenities for tourists visiting Ajanta and Ellora, a Canteen-cum-Rest House at Ajanta and a canteen at Ellora were constructed during the Third Plan period in the Central sector. Subsidy to the extent of 50% of the actual cost was also given to the State Government which constructed tourist bungalows for middle income group tourists at Fardapur, 3 miles from Ajanta, and at Aurangabad, which is the air-terminal and rail-head for visiting the caves. In addition, a Reception Centre was constructed at Jalgaon in the Central Sector to facilitate visits to the Ajanta caves of those visitors who travel by rail and disembark at Jalgaon, 36 miles from Ajanta.

In the Fourth Plan, water supply will be augmented at Ajanta and Ellora in the Central Sector and the India Tourism Development Corporation will enlarge and renovate the Canteen-cum-Rest House at Ajanta and the Canteen at Ellora. The Department of Tourism will also construct a youth hostel at Aurangabad.

Shifting of Headquarters of Sixth Finance Commission

3563. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Headquarters of the sixth Finance Commission are likely to be shifted outside Delhi ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Follow-up action initiated by I.D.B. on its Survey Reports

3564. SHRI C CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the follow-up action initiated by the Industrial Development Bank of India on its survey reports in respect of projects of five States and Union Territories ;

(b) which are these five States and Union territories ; and

(c) the nature of project ideas which have emerged out of these Survey Reports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). The Industrial Development Bank of India, jointly with other financial institutions, has initiated follow-up action on the survey reports on Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura and Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh.

The project identified in the survey reports are mainly based on the resources available in the respective States and on agriculture, horticulture, forests, minerals etc. Some of the projects identified are pulp and paper units, sugar mills, solvent extraction units, fruit processing units, cement factories, etc.

The Committee of Control which guides and supervises the work relating to the surveys has held meetings with the representatives of the State Governments and State level financial institutions in Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh Inter-institutional groups consisting of representatives of State Governments, State level institutions like the State Financial Corporations and State Industrial Development Corporations and banks have been set up in the above five States to watch the progress of implementation of project ideas.

Setting up of Technical Consultancy Service by Industrial Development Bank of India

3565 SHRI C CHITTIBABU . Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Technical Consultancy Service for each State, particularly in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Assam, has been set up by the Industrial Development Bank India ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). A Technical Consultancy Service Centre known as the Kerala Industrial & Technical Consultancy Organisation Limited has been set up by the Industrial Development Bank of India at Cochin on the 7th February, 1972 in participation with the Government of Kerala, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the 5 nationalised 'Lead Banks' in the State, the Kerala Financial Corporation and the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation. Proposals for setting up similar organisations in Assam and Andhra Pradesh are under consideration of the Development Bank.

Taking into consideration the working experience of the Consultancy Service Centre in Kerala, the Development Bank is taking steps to set up similar organisations in the other States, priority being given to the backward States.

Assistance to different Categories of persons under differential Interest Rates scheme of Commercial Banks

3566. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the nature of assistance availed of by the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, physically handicapped, people engaged in cottage and rural industries, indigent students going in for higher education, the orphanages and women's homes under the scheme of differential interest rates from the date of introduction, which has been introduced in public sector commercial banks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : The public sector banks were advised about the scheme on June 3, 1972. They have been attending to preliminaries such as selection of the branches for implementing the scheme, issue of instructions to branches etc. Banks are required to submit quarterly reports ending March, June, September and December each year As the first report will relate to the peiod ending September, 1972, the requisite information about the nature of the assistance availed of by selected low income groups as mentioned in the scheme, would be available only some time after that date.

Gulmarg (Kashmir) declining in Popularity as a Tourist Spot

3367. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gulmarg (Kashmir) is fast declining in popularity as a tourist spot ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) how long Government would take to decide about Rs. 10-crore Master Plan for Gulmarg ; and

(d) whether during the recent tourist season Goverament did not earn much foreign exchange at Gulmarg ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In the Fourth Plan a provision of Rs. 3.38 crores exists in the Central Sector for developing tourist facilities at Gulmarg. These include the construction of an aerial passenger ropeway, other types of 'lifts', establishment of an Institute for training instructors and for imparting training in skiing and mountaineering, purchase of skis, mountaineering and snow clearing equipment of a centrally heated hotel, construction of the Tangmarg-Gulmarg road, etc. Many of the facilities mentioned above have already been provided, and the work on the aerial passenger ropeway and the hotel will be taken up during the Plan period. A master plan of Gulmarg indicating land use and circulation has also been prepared and presented to the State Government for implementation. The latter has also made a provision of Rs. 76.50 lakhs in the State Plan for providing amenities at Gulmarg such as water, electricity, roads, accommodation, etc.

(d) Foreign exchange earnings are estimated on an all India basis and not on a place-wise basis. The country earned approximately Rs. 40.38 crores in foreign exchange in 1971 as against approximately Rs. 33.03 crores in 1970. Gulmarg was not open for winter sports during last winter due to the conflict with Pakistan.

Replacement of Primary Co-operative Societies

3568. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study prepared for Banking Commission has favoured replacement of primary co-operative credit societies by independent rural banks or subsidiary banks jointly owned by the nationalised commercial banks and co-operative Banks; and

(b) the steps proposed to replace the present set up of Primary Co-operative Credit Societies by independent rural banks or by branches of Nationalised Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Banking Commission has recommended the setting up of rural banks either through the conversion of the Primary Societies into 'rural banks' or by linking them with commercial banks as rural subsidiary banks.

(b) The recommendation is under consideration of the Government.

Utilisation of land in Chittor District of Andhra Pradesh

3569. SHRI P. NARASIMA REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several blocks of Government land stand reserved for the use of the Defence Department in Chittor District of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of such lands adjacent to Bangalore-Madras National Highway falling in Chittor District limits; and

(c) whether the Defence Department has any programme to utilise these plots and if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Expenses of Nationalised Banks

3570. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nationalised Banks have been unable to prune their expenses; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and remedies proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Expenses of the nationalised banks comprise interest paid on deposits and borrowings, salaries and allowances of employees and other operating

expenditure. The expenses have been increasing in keeping with the increase of deposits, opening of new offices and diversification of their activities including lending to priority and neglected sectors. Banks priodically review the expenditure under various heads and take steps to effect economy, wherever possible.

Special Grants to Rajasthan

3571. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether special grants are proposed to be given to Rajasthan Government to enable them to clear their overdrafts and overcome their financial crisis ; and

(b) if so, whether similar grants will be made to other States also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH):(a) and (b). The State Government have requested for assistance for covering their budgetary deficit in the current year However, a deficit does not by itself qualify for any special assistance. During the Fourth Plan period, Government of India are providing special accommodation (by way of loans) to those States, including Rajasthan, which may be assessed by the Planning Commission to have inescapable gaps in resources. The quantum of accommodation to be given to the State Government each year is fixed after taking into account the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission in regard to unavoidable non-Plan commitments, the scope of economies in non-Plan expenditure, the efforts to improve the revenue and tax collections and mobilisation of other normal budgetary resources by the State Government.

Completion of Mangalore Fertilizer Project

3572. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mangalore Fertilizer Project will get delayed due to the delay in the completion of Mangalore Harbour Project ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the approximate time by which the fertilizer project will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Presently no delay is expected in the completion of the Mangalore Fertilizer Project taking into consideration the schedule of completion of the Mangalore Harbour Project.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of machinery to co-ordinate problems of revision in Pay and Allowances of Central and State Government Employees

3573. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a machinery for consultation on and a co-ordinated approach to problems, like the revision of pay scale and allowances of Central and State Government employees ; and

(b) if so, an outline of the proposal including the composition of the machinery ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) . (a) and (b). There is no such proposal at present to set up any machinery for this purpose.

Replacement of Sur-Tax by Capital levy

3574. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to replace Sur-tax by capital levy ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee has recommended in its Final Report abolition of Sur-tax and introduction of a tax on capital of companies. These recommendations are being examined by the Government.

Replenishment of Armour by Pakistan

3575 SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any information about the extent to which Pakistan has replenished its armour after the December, 1971 war ; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Government have information on this subject but it would not be in public interest to disclose it.

(b) The impact of such replenishment on our security and our defence preparedness is reviewed from time to time.

Performance of ONGC before 1962-63 and after and ventures undertaken in other Countries

3576. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ONGC has a programme of various types of service, exploration for oil and production of indigenous crude ;

(b) the comparative performance of the ONGC before 1962-63 and after, by way of amounts spent on the various activities and results thereof including number of wells spudded and quantities of crude produced with its value ; and

(c) the nature of ventures undertaken by ONGC in other countries and the quantites of oil that have accrued to the share of ONGC and whether the same has been used in Indian refineries ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). The expenditure incurred on various operations of ONGC before and after 1962-63 is given as under :—

(In Rs./Crores)

	From 1959-60* upto 1962-63	From 1963-64 upto 1971-72
(1) Geological Surveys	1·37	2 04
(2) Geophysical Surveys	2·79	16·81
(3) Drilling	19·60	203 39

The achievements of ONGC during the same time-periods, in its major operations, are as follows :—

	From 1959-60* upto 1962-63	From 1963-64 upto 1971-72
1	2	3
(i) *Geological Surveys*		
(a) Detailed and Semi-detailed Surveys (Sq. Kms).	84,131	55,691
(b) Reconnaissance Surveys (Sq. Kms.)	Nil	42,105
(ii) *Geophysical (Seismic)* Surveys (Line Kms)	17,201	85,463
(iii) *Drilling*		
(a) No. of wells	118	828
(b) Metreage (Metres)	2,27,763	17,16,888

*ONGC came into existence in its present form as a Statutory Corporation in 1959-60.

1	2	3
(iv) *Oil/Gas bearing areas discovered*	4	26
(v) *Production and despatches of Oil* (Million tonnes)	0·49	22·62
(vi) *Supplies of natural gas* (Million Cubic metres)	Nil	1919·11
(vii) *Receipts from sale of oil and Natural gas* (Rs. in Crores)	3·84	259·33

(c) There is only one venture of ONGC abroad ; this is a joint venture for exploration and production of oil in an off-shore area in the Persian Gulf ONGC is represented in it through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Hydrocarbons India Pvt Ltd. (HIPL), which owns one-sixth of the equity. The other participants are Phillips Petroleum Co. of USA and AGIP of Italy, both of which also have one-sixth each of the equity, and NIOC of Iran which has half of the equity, In proportion to their respective equity participation, half of the oil produced goes to the share of the NIOC and the remaining half is shared equally by HIPL, Phillips and AIGP.

Of the oil produced in the joint venture upto 16-7-72, 10,900,542 barrels (1·45 million tonnes approx) came to the equity share of HIPL. Against its equity share, HIPL so far has been able to lift 6,912,603 barrels (0·92 million tonnes approx.) only, because of the problem of finding buyers, and it having not been possible to use this oil in the Indian refineries for various reasons. HIPL however, have an option to make up this short lifting in future years, and has actually begun to do so from January 1972.

Out of the total liftings by HIPL, upto now, 233,464 barrels (31,000 tonnes approx.) were sold on a trial basis to the Cochin Refineries Ltd. The remaining quantities were sold abroad.

सूखे के कारण राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता

3577. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ .

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ राज्यो ने केन्द्र सरकार से सूखे का मुकाबला करने के लिए धन की मांग की है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन राज्यों के नाम तथा मांगी गयी रकम का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग), एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [संसदालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT-3508/72]

Decline in credit advanced to rural sector by Nationalised Banks

3578. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) Whether credits advanced to the rural sector by Nationalised Banks have declined sharply during the last six months:

(b) if so, the comparative figures in this regard for the period January to June and July to December, 1970-71 and 1972 (first half); and

(c) the main reasons for the decline?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Statistics on advance made by nationalised banks separately to the rural and urban sectors are not maintained. Advances to agriculture constitute the major portion of advance in rural areas. The following table showing amounts outstanding of direct agriculture finance to farmers by nationalised banks from December 1969 to December 1971 (Latest six monthly available) would indicate an increasing trend of advances in this sector.

(Rs. in crores)

	Dec. 69	June 70	Dec. 70	June 71	Dec. 71
Direct finance to farmers	57.91	98.48	127.16	129.64	150.32

(a) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

3579. श्री सुधाकर पांडे : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन बैंकों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके मुख्यालय उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं और उन अनुसूचित बैंकों के नाम क्या हैं जिनका अभी तक राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया गया है और उन बैंकों की संख्या कितनी है जिनकी शाखाएं राज्य के बाहर स्थित हैं;

(ख) उपर्युक्त प्रत्येक अनुसूचित बैंकों में कितनी धनराशि का घोटाला हुआ जिसकी सूचना सरकार अथवा रिजर्व बैंक को प्राप्त हुई और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गयी; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) (i) नीचे उन कार्यरत वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के नाम दिये गये हैं जिनके मुख्यालय उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं;

क्रम सं०	बैंक का नाम	मुख्यालय का स्थान
1.	दी बरेली कारपोरेशन (बैंक) लि०	बरेली
2.	दी बनारस स्टेट बैंक लि०	वाराणसी
3.	दी हिन्दुस्तान कमर्शियल बैंक लि०	कानपुर
4.	दी काशीनाथ सेठ बैंक (प्रा०) लि०	शाहजहांपुर
5.	दी नैनीताल बैंक लि०	नैनीताल

(ii) उपर्युक्त बैंकों में से किसी भी बैंक का अभी तक राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया गया है। निम्नलिखित बैंक अनुसूचित है :-

1. दी बरेली कारपोरेशन (बैंक) लि०
2. दी बनारस स्टेट बैंक लि०
3. दी हिन्दुस्तान कमर्शियल बैंक लि०

(iii) उपरोक्त बैंकों में से केवल निम्नलिखित बैंकों की शाखाएं उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के बाहर हैं :

1. दी बनारस स्टेट बैंक लि०
2. दी हिन्दुस्तान कमर्शियल बैंक लि०

(ख) सम्बन्धित बैंकों द्वारा भेजी गयी सूचना के आधार पर कुछ वित्तीय अनियमितताएँ रिजर्व बैंक के ध्यान में आई हैं और सम्बन्धित बैंक इस मामले में आगे कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं।

(ग) : गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव अभी सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं हैं। संसद को इन कारणों से कई बार अवगत किया जा चुका है।

RE. CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE AND MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM (Coimbatore) : Sir, I have got a submission to make.....

MR. SPEAKER : Not now.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM : You must protect the rights of Members and show us an avenue how to get the Railway Minister. We want to discuss the question of that railway accident. So many issues are involved. He would not make a statement ; he would not accept a Short Notice Question. You will not allow a Calling Attention Notice ; you will not allow an adjournment motion. What is to be done ? How are you going to protect our rights ? In this matter, the Railway Minister refuses to budge..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : He is not listening to me ; I am taking up the Calling Attention notice.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : In the Rajya Sabha, this was discussed..... (*Interruptions*)

11 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : It is call-attention motion that we are to take up now. The rules of business have to be followed. You must give certain notice ; I must know what you are going to ask.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : I had given notice of an adjournment motion...

MR. SPEAKER : I did not allow it.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I know I am a little puzzled because if a matter is permissible under your guidance...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I did not allow it.

SHRI H. N MUKERJEE : The near-paralysis of banking operations in a large region of our country is certainly the Central Government's concern The Reserve Bank of India is a Central Bank ..

MR. SPEAKER : I had asked the Secretary to convey to you that yesterday, much before that, I had allowed a call-attention motion...

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : There is a qualitative difference between adjournment motion and call-attention motion,

MR. SPEAKER : I did not take it as an adjournment motion.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : You must tell us the reasons...(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : There was already a call-attention motion before me which I had accepted.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : It is not a question of before or after. If it is a permissible matter as an adjournment motion, it has to be put before the House...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry, I did not give my consent to it.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Before you take up the call-attention...(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not here to explain anything, what I have accepted, and what I have not accepted, why I did not accept a call-attention motion. I am not here to explain these things. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODY : I have received a letter from your office...

MR SPEAKER : You can write to me.

SHRI PILOO MODY : The Session is

coming to an end. Each letter takes over a week...

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : From the beginning of the Session I have been trying to introduce a subject for a call-attention. Finally I have been informed by your office that because ten or twelve questions have been asked of which only one came up for oral reply for that reason it cannot be admitted. I do not think it is an adequate reason for refusing call-attention. I am not interested in unstarred replies that may be given : a bunch of half-truth is contained in written replies to questions. This is a very important matter that must be discussed in the House...

MR. SPEAKER : Please resume your seat.

SHRI PILOO MODY : ...regarding the monumental fraud committed by the Food Corporation of India, particularly at a time when we are likely to be short of food supplies. I cannot understand the mentality of the House if it cannot discuss a subject like this at a time like this.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Dinen Bhattacharya.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My hon. friend, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, has already pointed out the situation that is obtaining in the Calcutta Reserve Bank of India. We have received a telegram ; the entire economic life of Calcutta and also of other places in West Bengal is affected seriously...

MR. SPEAKER : It is already before you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The strike may spread to other States also. You can keep the adjournment motion pending. If we are not satisfied after hearing the statement, kindly admit that.

MR. SPEAKER : You must be reasonable,

Mr. Dinen Bhattacharya.

12.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

DEMANDS OF EMPLOYEES OF RESERVE BANK OF INDIA, CALCUTTA AND GOVERNMENT'S REACTION THERETO

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : I call the attention of the hon. Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"Demands of the employees of Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta, and the reaction of the Government in regard thereto."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, The Reserve Bank of India, after a review of the work in the Department of Non-banking Companies at Calcutta converted a temporary post of a record clerk in that Department to that of a Daftry with effect from 29.7.1972. The Class IV (Subordinate Staff) Union of the Calcutta office of the Reserve Bank of India wanted that the post of the record clerk in the Department of Non-banking Companies should be restored. The Reserve Bank of India could not agree to this for the reason that the downgrading of the post was done after a review of the workload in the Non-banking Companies Department by its Inspection Wing.

Class IV (Subordinate Staff) of the Calcutta office of the Reserve Bank of India have started an agitation from 7th August, 1972 as a protest against the action of the Reserve Bank of India Since 7th August, 1972 the Class IV staff have been abstaining themselves from work for varying periods from 1 to 4 hrs. and the work relating to the bringing out treasure, files etc was not being attended to. As a result of the agitation the clearing had to be suspended in the Bank from the 10th August, 1972, causing inconvenience to trade and commerce in Calcutta.

Senior officials of Reserve Bank of India have been holding discussions with the Union in the presence of the Central Industrial

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

Relation Machinery as well as the West Bengal authorities. Negotiations are still continuing with a view to resolve the dispute, and it is hoped that an amicable settlement will be reached shortly.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : First of all, I want to express my resentment at the way the question has been dealt with by the Minister. Only a few minutes ago, Mr. Chavan, the Finance Minister, was here and he did not feel it necessary at least to be present at the time when his State Minister replies to the question

The issue is not only concerning Calcutta. Already the situation has reached such an extent that all transactions have almost collapsed or reached a collapsing condition.

It is also a fact that from the very statement of the Minister it appears that one employee was degraded, demoted or downgraded, whatever you may say. My first question is this. In this Bank there is a recognised Union and other Unions are also there. But on this issue, all the Unions have been united and are supporting the cause of the Class IV employees Taking this action is nothing but a punishment. If you demote an employee, it is a sort of punishment. If you downgrade an employee, it is also a punishment. I want to know whether before taking this action, the management there had any consultation with the Unions there, whether recognised or non-recognised.

This is not the only question. Sometime ago, this House discussed about certain issues in the Reserve Bank, Bombay unit. There was also the same type of attitude usually shown by the management. My point is this. Because of the pigheaded nature of the management there in Calcutta, this situation has been created. Here I can mention also that the Secretary of the All India Bank Employees' Association, West Bengal Committee, Mr. Sushir Ghosh, has come forward with a statement that the management there also is creating a deadlock so that the situation may be settled in the near future—for what reasons, I do not know. But the statement has come from a very responsible man.

The West Bengal Government have taken the initiative to settle the matter and Dr. Gopal Das Nag, as it has come in the papers, has suggested some measures. He suggested the maintenance of *status quo ante*, so that in the meantime the employees and management can discuss the matter in a cool atmosphere as to what is to be done for the future. Does the Minister know that a positive suggestion was given by the Labour Minister of West Bengal to the management which was agreed to by the employees, but to which the management did not agree ? That is why the impasse has been created. In a cursory way he said, negotiations are going on. Every time we hear such sort of replies. I want to know whether the Minister himself will intervene in the matter. Will he see that such a situation does not arise in Calcutta and other places in future ? For a very trifling matter, the situation becomes worse, the situation becomes complicated to such an extent that neither the management nor the employees want to come to a settlement.

Will he say that the management not only in Calcutta, but in all the other Centres, do not behave in this way, where unnecessarily the employees are bound to resort to strike as the last weapon, This is my last submission I hope the hon. Minister will give proper replies to my questions.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : Before the reply comes, may we know your decision on the point of decorum that he raised ? Mr. Chavan the Finance Minister was here, without an apology to the House he walked out immediately after the Question Hour. This House should not be treated with this kind of disrespect by Minister after Minister. The Prime Minister is hardly present here. The Home Minister did not come ; Mr. Pant may be quite capable enough to do the work ; that is a different matter. Mr. Chavan was here when the question concerning the Reserve Bank of India came up.

MR. SPEAKER : Whenever such questions were raised a number of times before, the view was, the Minister of State is there and it is equally good...

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : There are some important developments today.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : You come to Calcutta and see the situation. Do you know how serious the situation is ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The Finance Minister has to meet a delegation which has come from the World Bank. The hon. Member is aware that I have been handling every strike, share the concern expressed by the hon. Member. He said that the strike at Calcutta has created a situation in which normal trade and commerce in Calcutta stands paralysed. May I know what is the issue on which the strike has taken place ? I want to put these things very squarely before the honourable House. We have a responsibility to the industrial working class. Likewise they have a responsibility which they have to discharge. I would have expected him to frame his question in a different form. But since he has framed it in this manner, I would ask him : What was the issue involved ? What happened was this. One temporary record clerk in the non-banking companies department of the Reserve Bank in Calcutta, after the inspection unit verified the workload, was downgraded to the post of a daftry.

Let us not go into the merits of whether this downgrading was correct or not. Let us not go into the merits of whether the inspection unit took a correct decision or not. Is it in the interests of the nation and is it in the interests of the working class that this one single decision should have brought the entire industrial life of Calcutta into a state of paralysis ? This is one question which I put to the hon Member's conscience, first in his capacity as a trade unionist.....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Let him answer my question. He is here to answer my question. I am not here to answer his questions.

SHRI K. R GANESH : I am here to put the matter squarely ; I am here to take advantage of this forum for that purpose.....

MR. SPEAKER : Let him not talk of conscience. Why does he enter into this question of conscience ? What has the House to do with conscience ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I have indicated the real issue on which the strike took place. The hon. Member has said that this downgrading amounts to a punishment. When the inspection unit of the Reserve Bank went into the records in the non-banking companies department, they came to the conclusion that this particular post was not necessary, and, therefore, they recommended this.

The present position is that the Chief Minister of West Bengal, the Labour Minister of West Bengal, and the Regional Labour Commission (Central) in West Bengal, and the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank are in the process of consultation, and they have almost come to a point where agreement could be reached. Further consultations are going on. I think any further explanation at this stage will not help the process of consultation and the process of coming to a settlement which has already been initiated there.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I seek your protection, Sir. I had put a specific question .....

MR. SPEAKER : Rather, I must seek his protection.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I am always at your command. I shall abide by whatever you ask me to do. My simple question is whether downgrading is a sort of punishment or not. I am using the term used by the hon. Minister in his statement.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has given the factual information already.....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : He has not specifically replied to my question whether downgrading tantamounts to a major punishment or not. What does his conscience say now ? Let him be frank.

MR. SPEAKER : Is the whole trouble just over one clerk ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Yes, it is only one clerk who is involved, and the whole trouble is over that only.....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : It is a question of principle.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar) : What a pity that so much time of the House is being taken on a calling-attention-notice on the case of one single individual. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR (Mathurapur) : I am sorry at the manner in which the statement has been given. It does not refer to the economic situation in the eastern region. The *Statesman* says .

> "The clearing of cheques and drafts mostly from outstation offices continue to worry businessmen and traders, almost completely dislocating the financial transactions ; even it affects the common man .. This to some extent has created a scarcity of notes and coins in some areas."

> "The worst sufferers are the small traders and common man who do not enjoy high credit facilities from the banks"

This is the economic situation in the eastern region. It is not a question of Calcutta alone being affected

The statement refers to reversion of "a temporary post of a record clerk in that Department to that of a Daftry with effect from 29-7-72". When this Daftry was promoted to the post of Record Clerk, was it recommended by the Research Wing or not ? If yes, when was he promoted and after what time this post has been declared unnecessary ?

My second question : The West Bengal Labour Minister, Dr. Gopal Nag met the RBI management and suggested restoration of *status quo ante*. This formula of the West Bengal Government was not accepted by the RBI management. According to newspaper reports, the West Bengal Government circles 'feel that the intransigence of the management stands in the way of a settlement'.

Again there are newspaper reports that Shri Ahluwalia, Chief Manager of the Reserve Bank went to Calcutta to negotiate a settlement, but he came back. What was the formula he offered to the employees ? Why did the Reserve Bank management at Calcutta could not accept the *status quo ante* formula of the West Bengal Government ?

My third question : Sometime back there was a strike in the Bombay branch of the RBI over suspension of two employees there Then the Union Labour Minister and Union Finance Minister intervened to settle it. Why is it that neither of them is coming forward to have a settlement in this case also ? Why have they left it to the whims of the bureaucrats ? I want the Minister who showed some sort of bureaucratic attitude when he replied to Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya to reply like a politician and not like a bureaucrat.

SHRI K R. GANESH : The temporary post was created in November 1967. When it was created as a temporary post, the idea was that it should be reviewed. In June 1972, after the Inspection Wing went into the whole matter, they considered it superfluous and it was downgraded to the post of Daftry. This is the factual position.

The Labour Minister and the Chief Minister of West Bengal have been taking interest in this matter Various proposals have been made I would not take the time of House to detail the various points which are now under consideration and discussion In these discussions that are going on, the Reserve Bank management itself has been taking a view with a view to coming to a settlement.

The hon Minister asked why the Finance Ministry is not intervening in the matter. I made this point clear in the beginning that there is an elaborate machinery set up. The Reserve Bank is a statutory body. They have been negotiating with them. They have got recognised unions, and they have got a federation and the federation has not yet taken up this issue. The federation had given its own proposals. As far as the question of this record clerk and daftari is concerned, the proposals are there. As for the clerk who was found surplus as a record clerk in the non-banking company department, a new post has been created in another department of the Reserve Bank where work is there, and one of the proposals is that he will be posted there from the date he was found surplus here. This is a concrete proposal which has been made, and it has been accepted by the Reserve Bank.

The second concrete proposal is that consequent to that, some junior persons who

were transferred here and there or degraded, will also be brought back to the original position.

The point is, how should this strike period has to be treated. In this also, various concessions have been made by the Reserve Bank, as far as the strike period is concerned. They have not been found acceptable to the employees.

I once again bring this point, if you permit me, to say that a simple matter of this type has brought about this whole collapse of economic life in Calcutta Either there is something wrong in the very concept of trade unionism in which we involve ourselves, or there is a way to be found somewhere. There are so many machineries. I am not going into the merits of the question. I have given you the details, the details of the negotiations of the Labour Minister and the Chief Minister of West Bengal. I congratulate them that they are taking interest in coming to a settlement on this issue, at that level.

I want to pose this question again, with the permission of the Chair ; that this is a simple matter of one clerk. There are a number of channels through which such a matter could have been settled instead of bringing the entire economic life in Calcutta to a halt. So, not only the Reserve Bank should think about the problem, but I think the unions and the union leaders have also got to think about it. They cannot be allowed to hold the community to ransom on an issue of this nature.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : The Minister has always been saying that this is a simple matter, that this is a question of a clerk—

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry. Please sit down.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : I am not asking any question.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I am asking you to sit down.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR : I want to mention that this is not a simple matter as stated by the Minister. It is a matter affecting the economic situation, affair, of a clerk. I do not mind if a Minister is ousted or a Minister is demoted or an MLA or an MP is ousted. I do not mind that. But this is a matter of a clerk who is very ill-paid. That is why it is not a simple matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I allowed a Call Attention motion on this matter, on which they were asking for an Adjournment Motion. Now, I am still more surprised after hearing the facts.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, today I am extremely surprised to see the exhibition of progressive conscience of a progressive Marxist Minister in this House, (*Interruption*) contrary to all the principles that he professes. He was just going to defend the bureaucratic highhandedness of a manager, who was tactless in dealing with a matter which, according to the Minister, is so simple, and the arrogance the local bank manager showed in refusing to attend the meeting that was convened by the Labour Minister of West Bengal. He congratulated the West Bengal Ministers, but he did not have a word to say against the manager who, in his height of arrogance and intrinsigence, refused to attend the meeting that was convened by the Labour Minister. I am really surprised to see that the Minister was time and again saying that these are simple matters. He was once proud of calling himself a Marxist. It is not a question of one person.

SHRI K.R. GANESH : Sir, on a point of order. I do not understand the hon. Member trying to mix up this question with my calling myself Marxist. I think he may speak on the subject under discussion..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I did not use that term from the political party affiliation point of view. That term has a different connotation. A person who calls himself a Marxist has a different way of approaching a thing...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not be irrelevant.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is not irrelevant. A person who ideologically believes in certain...

MR. SPEAKER : When the Minister has contradicted it, why should he go on persisting in it ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He said it is a very simple issue. A man has been down-graded because his post was declared surplus. But a question of principle is involved here. Firstly, the person whom the Minister called as a temporary incumbent is a permanent employee of that Bank ; but he was given a temporary job. Then, they have admitted that it is down-grading from record clerk to daftri. Any person who has a certain element of self-respect is bound to protest against this. And if the union to which he belongs does not protest against this, I should say that union has no right to exist. It is a serious question. It is a question of dignity of employment of an officer, whether he is temporary or permanent. If the Government had provided him with a post of equivalent status and dignity, one could have understood the answer of the government.

Then the Minister referred to the workload. We know what workload means. If you visit any government office, you will know the nature of the workload and how government employees are working. Yet, the workload of this poor record clerk becomes a very important criteria for which that person has to be down-graded, degraded and dishonoured and put in a very undignified position as a daftri. If such a man can be down-graded, to use his own word, the same fate may await the other employees also. Therefore, it is the inherent right of any trade union organisation to defend such a case when a question of principle is involved. It is not a question of one individual but a question of principle. Therefore, the trade union has done right thing in taking up this case.

This is the 18th day of the strike and this is the tenth day of stopping of clearance of bank cheques by the Reserve Bank of India. By this time the West Bengal State Labour Minister, the Chairman of the Bharat Chamber of Commerce, the President of the Engineering Association and many others have sent a number of telegrams to the Central Minister to intervene because this strike has created a mess, a deadlock in the economic activity in West Bengal. More than Rs. 400 crores of cheques are not being cleared and no further cheques are being accepted. Can you imagine more than Rs. 400 crores of cheques not being cleared ? The result is almost dislocation of the trade and industry. The trade and industry will have to pay huge demurrage. The movement of raw materials and finished goods through West Bengal is also very largely affected. This has created a very serious situation. If they consider it as so simple why is it that a Minister has to fly between Delhi and Calcutta ?

Here I again want to refer to the arrogance of the management of the Reserve Bank of India. The officer in charge at Calcutta refused to meet the Labour Minister when he invited him If it is not going to seriously affect the structure of the bank, if it is not going to seriously affect the finances of the bank organisation ; if it is not going to, in any big way, affect it—the West Benal Government made a request that the effect is going to be serious ; it has almost led to a complete dislocation—why don't you maintain the *status quo* ? Was that not a reasonable approach ?

This is the 18th day of strike Without leaving the whole issue, if the Government consider it so simple, in the hands of an arrogant, intransigent, Manager. why not one of the Ministers fly to Calcutta and get the matter settled ?

I want to know whether the Finance Ministry received the request, a telegram, from the Bengal Government, not today but about 10 days before or a week before, and also by all the Chambers of Commerce and Industry of West Bengal to intervene in the matter and, if so, why the Government did not take prompt action to intervene in the matter.

Secondly, I want to know whether the Minister would ask for an explanation from the Bank Manager as to why he refused to attend the meeting that was convened by the West Bengal Government Labour Minister for solution of this problem. I want to know whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government made a request to maintain the *status quo* and that they go to the negotiating table to settle the matter without creating any deadlock in trade and commerce.

I want to know what is the Chief Minister's formula that has been found favour with the Government. What is the nature of that ?

There is another thing. The clearance of cheques was not refused by the Bank employees. It is the Bank itself that stopped the clearance. The strike started on the 7th and from the 10th, the Bank itself, not the employees, stopped the clearance of the cheques. Why could they not get the cheques cleared through the State Bank of India ?

Then, I want to know whether the demurrage will be given to these concerns of trade and business who have suffered losses as a result of the bungling of the whole affair by the Government.

SHRI K R. GANESH : The hon. Member has raised three or four points which I will answer. As I have said earlier, this was a temporary post, deliberately categorised a temporary post because the Reserve Bank was not sure of this post, whether this post will be necessary or not.

The hon. Member has used a word "self-respect" not knowing the kind of work, the difference between the work that a *daftri* and a record clerk is doing...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't interrupt him. Have patience to listen to him. The Minister listened to him patiently. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K.R. GANESH : I object to that word. He cannot take advantage of that. He should withdraw it. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : It is very much in bad taste. If he wants to speak in terms of such words, it is very difficult to transact the business of the House. Tomorrow, if somebody were to say it to you, you will feel hurt. I do not like it ; it is not in good taste at all. (*Interruption*) He cannot control his temper.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am also responsible to that poor man. What am I for ? Am I not a people's representative ? (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : May I request you to sit down ? How to deal with him ? He is a problem to me ; he is a headache to everybody. Kindly sit down. (*Interruption*) He is a very touchy man. What to do ?

SHRI K.R. GANESH : In the Reserve Bank, Class IV employees consist of peons, daftries and record clerks. The nature of work prevalent in the Reserve Bank of these categories...(*Interruption*). These are important ; you are trying to avoid going into details.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप खुद तो लम्बा सवाल करें और मिनिस्टर को कहें कि दो लाइन में जवाब दो, यह तो ठीक नहीं है। उस को जवाब क्यों नहीं देने देते।

SHRI K.R. GANESH : As I was saying, the nature of work of a daftri and a peon in the Reserve Bank is to replace all current files while the duties of a record clerk are to attend to the maintenance of non-current files for the requisitioning of which there is a special procedure. Because he has used the word 'self-respect', I have tried to explain the real nature of work. The Reserve Bank record clerk also belongs to Class IV category. Of course, the scale of pay is very high ; a record clerk gets Rs. 491 whereas a peon gets Rs. 306. The other question was..

MR. SPEAKER : The only question is, you could have paid him life-time salary if this strike had not taken place. Now you have lost so much because of that.

SHRI K.R. GANESH: I agree that the strike should not have taken place. There has to be some responsibility. On these issues which are being placed before the House-strike in Calcutta and various other things-on the one hand rigidity on behalf of the management has to be avoided and on the other hand irresponsibility and negativism of trade unions have to be avoided. Then only we will be able to come to...(*Interruption*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : He was talking about West Bengal Minister...

MR. SPEAKER : He need not be recorded. He is speaking without my permission.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बड़ी मुश्किल है। इस तरह से मैं कब तक पेशेंस रखूंगा।

**Not Recorded

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh) : The Minister has stated in his statement that after inspection and review of certain wing, the employees had been downgraded. There were trade unions ; they had notbeen consulted. Even the Labour Minister of West Bengal has stated that *status quo* should be maintained. In spite of those facts, they are violating the fundamental right of employees which is guaranteed under the Industrial Disputes Act and also in the Constitution. It is a question why the man was downgraded. He has the right to make protest and he did so along with his colleagues, and the union took up the cause standing by him. The whole economic situation in West Bengal has been paralysed due to strike. It is high time that we took up the question of fundamental rights of employees. We urge upon the hon. Minister to take note of it so that a peaceful and honourable settlement can be arrived at. He has stated in his statement that an amicable settlement is to be arrived at. I would like to have a reply from the hon. Minister that if the demand of the employees is justified, then an amicable settlement can be arrived at Otherwise, if this attitude which the hon Minister has shown in this House is continued, then there can be no settlement. But shall I request the hon. Minister to be sympathetic to the cause of the employees of the Reserve Bank as well as the citizens of West Bengal and the citizens of India.

SHRI K R. GANESH : The only point to be answered in the hon. Member's question is that since the negotiations are now being conducted at the level of the Chief Minister of West Bengal with whom the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank had an exhaustive discussion, and the points of dispute have been narrowed down and the only point in dispute is now how to treat the strike period wages, does it not require that at least on this point of difference further negotiations could take place and the strike be called off ? The whole dispute has been now narrowed down only to the point as to how this strike period wages have got to be adjusted. For that also, the Reserve Bank has put forward a new formula before the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister and the Labour Minister have conveyed to the Class IV Employees' Union this new formula which they have not found acceptable.

I would appeal to the Members that since the issue has been narrowed down, let the strike be called off now and normalcy restored and this narrow issue can be settled by any of the various machinery. They can even go to the Conciliation Officer or for adjudication. They can go to the Labour Court.

There is no question of not having any sympathy. But the question I have been trying to pose is that this issue which is a simple issue has triggered off such a huge dispute bringing the entire life of Calcutta to a stand-still. So, let the Government as well as yourselves see how this can be solved.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram) : I want to appeal to the Minister that instead of making it a prestige issue, the Government should take up the matter immediately and settle the matter at the earliest possible time

I would like to ask the Minister what amount of business was affected by the strike by Class IV staff of RBI. If it is not settled, the strike may spread over the whole county. So, this is not a simple issue. This is not a simple matter. Take it seriously and try to settle it at the earliest possible. I want to know whether the Central Government is going to take the initiative or not in the matter.

SHRI K.R. GANESH : About the amount of business affected, I have not got the figures.

About the other question, all efforts are being made to settle the matter as early as possible.

12.49 hrs.

RE. RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR KADAYANALLUR ON SOUTHERN RAILWAY

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : I have sought your permission to raise a matter...

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM (Coimbatore) : You permitted me to raise the question about the railway accident near

Kadayanallur. Let the Minister make a statement. You can call upon the Minister to make a statement about the head-on collision of an Express train with a stationary train...

MR. SPEAKER : We informed him about it and we will remind him.

SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM : He would not reply to a short notice question nor would he take a call attention motion...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : A very difficult bureaucrat.

MR SPEAKER : I will ask the Railway Minister about it.

12.50 hrs.

RE. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : I have sought your permission to raise an important matter. This is with regard to the Demand that is coming up. How do you expect us to make up our mind and to exercise our judgment for or against the Demand ?

MR. SPEAKER : Not now ; the item is coming up at another time, not now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : It relates to transitional allowances of rules of Indian States ; this is an exceptional Demand. This is not an enlargement of the existing Demand, but this is something different, we should have all the information Otherwise it would be difficult for us to make up our mind on this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : It is Item No. 11. It comes up at another time, not now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Before we come to discuss this matter we must be in full possession of all information which would enable us to exercise our judgment. Otherwise how can we do it ? It should be your concern as it is the concern of ourselves.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already forwarded the letter to him...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : There was a question on this matter the other day and we were told by the Minister that Supplementary Demands are coming for some amounts to be given as transitional allowances. When questions were asked as to what were the details, what was the amount, how these were to be calculated, etc. Mr. Mirdha said it was coming up in the Supplementay Grants. He said, all the detailed information will be given there. But now we don't find any such details here. That is the point.

MR. SPEAKER : I also thought of it when Mishraji invited my attention to it and I have forwarded your letter. Let us see what he says But the item is coming up much later. Either it may come today or tomorrow. When it comes I will see ; in the meantime I hope I will have some information on the subject. Please don't think I have made up my mind on any issue ; I am quite open.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : It must be as much your concern in fact, your greater concern, Sir.

MR SPEAKER : Let it come ; at that time. I will see.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : May I say for the information of Shri Mishraji, that for tomorrow we have already kept this Bill, Rulers of Indian States (Abolition of Privileges) Bill ? It is already there. It will be discussed. All the information that he wants will be given...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : That does not relate to this item.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not applied my mind yet over it. But, from commonsense point of view, I think, this Bill should have to come first and then only the Supplementary Grants. I do realise your keenness to do it, put at the same time, we are also bound by certain procedures and conventions. I would advise, you should first pass the Bill and then come for Supplementary Grants...

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Sir, that is exactly what we are doing that is exactly the commonsense point of view which we are applying. The Bill will come first. We will pass the Bill first.

MR. SPEAKER: So, there is no dispute now.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: This comes under Tomorrow's Legislative Business, Bills for consideration and passing: The item is: The Bill further to amend certain enactments consequent on derecognition of Rulers of Indian States and abolition of privy purses, so as to abolish the privilege of Rulers and to make certain transitional provisions to enable the said Rulers to adjust progressively to the changed circumstances, be taken into consideration. That is coming up tomorrow. The Suppementary Demands would be taken up after that Bill has been passed.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not prepared to block this business purely on procedural grounds, but where broad principles are concerned, we shall try to adjust the business according to them. The Bill will come up first and then the Supplementary Demands. I think that it is a very important subject, and mere procedural obstructions should not come except where they are very necessary and very urgent, and hope the hon. Member agrees to it. I thank him very much bringing this to my notice.

12.54 hrs.

RE. DROUGHT IN BIHAR

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) : श्रीमन्, जैसा आपको अवगत होगा बिहार में प्रलयंकारी सूखा है···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप किधर जा रहे हैं। मेरे पास कुछ आना तो चाहिए।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : यह बड़ा वर्निंग प्रश्न है, सारा बिहार भुखमरी का शिकार हो जाएगा ··

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है वर्निंग प्रश्न है, लेकिन मेरे पास कुछ आना चाहिए···

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) : लोगों को अनाज नहीं मिल रहा है ··

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दोनों क्यों बोल रहे हैं, क्या आप दोनों ने फैसला किया है, आप दोनो कपल हैं, इसलिए दोनों जरूर खड़े हों ···(व्यवधान)···

श्री रामदेव सिंह (महाराजगज) : वे ही नहीं, मैं भी खड़ा हुआ हूं।

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am not allowing anything. Nothing will go on record unless I have a regular motion or the Members get my permission. (*Interruptions*)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इतने देर से मेम्बर हैं आपको इतना भी पता नही है कि मेरे पास कुछ तो आना चाहिए। एक दम खडे हो गए और जो मर्जी आया कह दिया। आप कैसी बातें करते हैं। जब मर्जी आई खडे होकर बोलने लगे, तो फिर इन रूल्स की क्या जरूरत है, आप भी बोलें और मैं भी बोलूं। मैं इस चीज की इजाजत नही दूंगा। ··(व्यवधान)·· रिकार्ड मे कुछ नही जा रहा है, आप कुछ भी कहें। ···(व्यवधान)··· हाउस को मजाक मत बनाइये, सारा देश आपको देखता है।

12.56 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER NAVY ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): On behalf of Shri Jagjivan Ram, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957:

(1) The Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Third

**Not recorded.

Amendment) Regulations, 1972, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 169 in Gazette of India dated the 15th July, 1972.

(2) The Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 1972, published in Notification No. S. R. O. 222 in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1972. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3494/72]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 —

(1) G. S R. 440 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(2) G S. R. 931 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th August, 1972 together with an explanatory memorandum [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3495/72]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Third Amendment) Rules 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 321 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd June, 1972, under sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT—3496/72]

12.57 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 22nd August, 1972, passed, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution of India, without any amendment, the Constitution (Thirtieth Amendment) Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 17th August, 1972."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th August, 1972, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 23rd August, 1972, agreed without any amendment to the Panjab New Capital (Periphery) Control (Chandigarh Amendment) Bill, 1972, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th August, 1972".

12.59 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY : I also lay on the Table following 2 Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 31st July, 1972 :—

(1) The Supreme Court (Enlargement of Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction) Amendment Bill, 1972.

[Secretary]

(2) The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Bill, 1972.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (TAMLUK) : I beg to present the Seventh Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

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13 hrs.

ANTIQUITIES AND ART TREASURES BILL—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : The House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Prof. S. Nurul Hasan on the 23rd August, 1972, namely :—

> "That the Bill to regulate the export trade in antiquities and art treasures, to provide for the prevention of smuggling of, and fraudulent dealings in, antiquities, to provide for the compulsory acquisition of antiquities and art treasures for preservation in public places and to provide for certain other matters connected therewith or incidental or ancillary thereto, be taken into consideration".

Shri Rudra Pratap Singh may now continue his speech.

श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह (बाराबंकी) : मान्यवर, मैं पुरावशेष तथा बहुमूल्य कलाकृति विधेयक, 1972 पर अपने विचार प्रकट कर रहा था।

श्रीमन्,

समय की शिला पर मधुर चित्र कितने,
किसी ने बनाये, किसी ने मिटाये।

भारत का इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि भारत पर कुछ आक्रमणकारियों ने भारत की सांस्कृतिक धरोहर, जो हमारे पुरावशेष और बहुमूल्य कलाकृति के रूप में थे, उन्हें नष्ट किया है तथा उन्हें लूटा है। साथ ही साथ श्रीमन्, माननीय सदन इस बात से भी सहमत है कि कुछ विदेशी शासकों ने भी देश की जो सांस्कृतिक धरोहर थी, उसको लूटा है और उनकी चोरी की है। स्वतन्त्रता के पश्चात् भी देश में कुछ ऐसे राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्व हैं, कुछ ऐसे पूंजीपति लोग हैं जो आज भी उसी प्रकार का आचरण कर रहे हैं। वे अब भी या तो सार्वजनिक स्थानों से हमारी बहुमूल्य वस्तुओं और कलाकृतियों की चोरी कर लेते हैं अथवा उनको सस्ते मूल्यों पर खरीदते हैं और उसके पश्चात् वे विदेशियों के हाथ में उनकी बिक्री करते है या उन्हें उपहार के रूप में देते हैं। यह स्थिति बहुत गम्भीर है। इसके साथ-साथ कभी-कभी देश के बड़े पूजीपति उन तमाम बहुमूल्य कलाकृतियों को, पुरावशेषों को अपने प्रासादों में अपनी अट्टालिकाओं मे अपने वैभव का प्रदर्शन करने के लिए उपयोग करते है और उसके द्वारा अपनी वासना की तृप्ति और पिपासा की पूर्ति करते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में आवश्यक है कि देश के पुरावशेष और बहुमूल्य कलाकृतियां जो निजी क्षेत्र में है उनको सरकारी क्षेत्र में ले आया जाये। कला देवी का मन्दिर सभी के लिए खुला होना चाहिए केवल पूंजीपतियों के लिए ही नहीं। कला बहुजन हिताय, बहुजन सुखाय होनी चाहिए, स्वान्तःसुखाय नहीं होनी चाहिए। देश के पुरावशेष और बहुमूल्य कलाकृतियां हमारे राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति हैं, वे किसी व्यक्ति की सम्पत्ति नहीं रह सकती हैं। मैं अपने दल की नेता, राष्ट्र की प्रिय नेता श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को और अपने शिक्षा मंत्रालय को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि जो हमारी संस्कृति की धरोहर है उनकी किस प्रकार से रक्षा की जाये, किस प्रकार से हमारे देश की संस्कृति का गौरव और गरिमा स्थापित रह सके इसके लिए एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक बहुत ही गम्भीरतापूर्वक चिन्तन, मनन और अध्ययन करने के पश्चात् इस माननीय सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया है। हम चाहते हैं कि इस देश की संस्कृति की रक्षा हो। इस माननीय सदन के माननीय सदस्य, चाहे इस पक्ष में बैठने वाले हों अथवा उस पक्ष में बैठने

वाले हों, सभी को देश की संस्कृति से लगाव है, सभी को देश की संस्कृति से प्यार है, सभी इस बात से सहमत होंगे।

अन्त में मैं माननीय सदन से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जहाँ तक देश के पुरावशेष और बहुमूल्य कलाकृतियों का प्रश्न है उनके सम्बन्ध में हमें बहुत गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा, उनकी रक्षा के लिए, उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए हमें हर सम्भव प्रयास करने होंगे और यह प्रयास केवल इस दृष्टि से नहीं कि हमें कला के प्रति अनुराग है, कला के प्रति राग है बल्कि इसलिए और इस दृष्टि से हमें कार्य करना होगा कि हमें देश की संस्कृति के प्रति स्नेह है, देश की संस्कृति के प्रति आदर है और देश की संस्कृति हमारे लिए एक राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है और इस प्रश्न को हम राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न के रूप में विचार करेंगे। इस विधेयक के द्वारा जो व्यवस्था की गई है कि जो अभी देश में जिस तरह से कलाकृतियों की चोरियां हो रही हैं, जिस प्रकार से देश में अब भी तस्करी का व्यापार कलाकृतियों का हो रहा है और साथ ही साथ अब भी पूंजीपतियों के पास जो कलाकृतियां जाकर देशद्रोहियों के द्वारा देश के बाहर भेजी जाती हैं उन पर किस तरह से नियन्त्रण किया जाये, किस प्रकार से आवश्यकता पड़ने पर, जो कलाकृतियां अभी निजी क्षेत्रों में पड़ी हुई हैं उनको सार्वजनिक प्रदर्शन के लिए सरकार अधिग्रहण करे और साथ ही साथ इस बात की भी व्यवस्था की जा रही है कि यदि वे विधेयकों के अनुरूप कार्य और आचरण न करें तो उन्हें किस प्रकार से दण्डित किया जाए—मैं समझता हूं यह विधेयक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। इसमें हमारे देश का और हमारे राष्ट्र का हित निहित है। मैं समझता हूं इस विधेयक पर हमारे किसी भी माननीय सदस्य को किसी प्रकार की आपत्ति अथवा किसी प्रकार की आशंका नहीं होनी चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं माननीय सदन का बहुत समय न लेकर केवल यह कहकर समाप्त करना चाहता हूं :

क्या खबर है कोशिशे नाकाम ही काम आ जाये।
मेरे आगाज़ पे हंसना मगर अंजाम के बाद।

श्री झारखण्डे राय (घोसी) : मान्यवर, संसार की प्राचीनतम संस्कृतियों में भारत की संस्कृति भी एक है। भारत पुरातनतम देशों में एक है। भारतीय, चीनी, मिस्री, सेमेटिक सभ्यतायें संसार की सबसे पुरानी सभ्यतायें रही हैं। हमारे देश में इसी कारण प्राचीन काल, मध्य युगीन और अर्वाचीन—तीनों काल की कलाकृतियां और पुरावशेष पूरे देश में बिखरे पड़े हुए हैं। चूंकि लिखी हुई प्राचीन चीजें हमारे पास बहुत कम हैं इसलिए इन्हीं कलाकृतियों, इन्हीं पुरावशेषों के बल से हम अपने इतिहास के बहुत से पुराने पन्नों को खोज पा रहे हैं। चूंकि समय कम है इसलिए सुझावों से ही मैं अपनी बात शुरू करूंगा।

जहाँ तक मुझे याद है हमारे राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय की प्रथम डायरेक्टर, निदेशक डा० ग्रेस मार्लें नियुक्त की गई थीं। वे इस विषय की अमरीकी विशेषज्ञ थीं। जहां तक मेरी सूचना है हमारे देश की कलाकृतियों और पुरावशेषों के बाहर और विशेषकर अमरीका जाने का जो कुत्सित व्यापार शुरू हुआ यह उन्हीं के जघन्य कृत्य का फल रहा है। इस कार्य में उनको सहायता बहुत से आर्कियालोजिकल डिपार्टमेंट के उच्च अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों से मिली, बहुत से राजा महाराजाओं और दूसरे जो संग्रहालय हैं उनके डायरेक्टरों से मिली। साथ ही साथ सरकार के अनेक विभागों के उच्च-पदाधिकारियों से भी इस सम्बन्ध में उनको सहायता मिलती रही है। आज जहां तक मुझे पता है वे इसी देश में कहीं पर बसी हुई हैं। मेरा आग्रह है सरकार से कि उन पर पूरी निगाह रखी जाए। अब भी वे लुके-छिपे इस व्यापार में लगी हों तो कोई आश्चर्य नहीं है। इस विधेयक का सबसे बड़ा उद्देश्य यही है कि हमारी कलाकृतियां, हमारे पुरावशेष बाहर न जायें। जयपुर सिटी पैलेस म्यूजियम से बहुत सी चीजें हमारे देश से बाहर जा चुकी हैं।

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI OF JAIPUR (Jaipur): I object to that. That is a personal allegation against Jaipur City Palace Museum. Not one thing has gone out of the palace for sale, except for five carpets

[Shrimati Gyatri Devi]

which we offered first to the National Museum and then they were sent and sold abroad. There has been a theft in the City Palace Museum about the same time as there was one in the National Museum, and the CBI is investigating it. Not one thing has gone out of the City Palace collection. We are trying to acquire ; not sell. It is a museum ; not a private collection. It is a trust formed in 1958.

श्री झारखण्डे राय : माननीया सदस्या का कथन सरकार को नोट करना चाहिए और जो मेरा सन्देह है उसको भी नोट करना चाहिए और पूरी जांच करनी चाहिए कि सत्य और तथ्य कहां पर हैं। आर्कियालाजिकल डिपार्टमेंट के डायरेक्टर जनरल भी एक संग्रहालय के जो निदेशक थे उनके साथ षड्यन्त्र में शामिल थे। मेरा कहना है कि इस पूरे कुत्सित व्यापार में ऊँचे-ऊँचे आदमी शामिल रहे हैं। इसलिए उन पर कड़े कदम उठाये जाने चाहिएं। मुर्शीदाबाद का महल जिसे वहां की भाषा में दरबार हजारी कहते हैं, वहां से अनगिनत कलाकृतियां और पुरावशेष हमारे देश के बाहर जा चुके हैं। इसकी पूरी जांच-पड़ताल होनी चाहिए। दुख इस बात का है कि सरकार को इस बात का पता तब लगा जब करीब-करीब देश के सभी अखबारों में इसके समाचार छापे जा चुके थे। सरकार की कितनी विजिलेन्स है यह इस बात का प्रमाण है। इस लिए मैं सरकार से चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम दो साल के लिए पूरी एक्सपोर्ट ट्रेड को बन्द कर दिया जाये। अगर पूरी दुनिया से नहीं बन्द किया जा सके तो कम से कम अमरीका से तो हर हालत में बन्द होना चाहिए। क्योंकि पिछले दिनों में अमरीका को जितना सामान हमारे यहां से गया है उतना शायद पूरी दुनिया को नहीं गया है। अमरीका ने जितना कुत्सित व्यापार हमारे यहां प्रोत्साहित किया है उतना किसी ने नहीं किया। हां, यह बात है कि जिन देशों से हमारी ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि मिलती-जुलती हो, जिनकी संस्कृति हमारी संस्कृति से मिलती-जुलती हो उनके साथ इस तरह के व्यापार की आज्ञा दी जा सकती है, जैसे सोवियत यूनियन, अमरीका, आस्ट्रेलिया, जर्मनी और मैक्सिको है। लेकिन किसी भी हालत में ब्रिटेन से, यूरोप के दूसरे देशों से और स्कैंडिनेवियन कंट्रीज से ऐसा व्यापार नहीं होना चाहिए। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि यह काम अब एक नियमित व्यापार और व्यवसाय हो गया है।

इस विधेयक में गांवों की चर्चा है कि जो लाइसेंस लेना चाहें वह किस गांव से इस का व्यापार करेंगे उसकी भी चर्चा हो। मैं सोचता हूँ कि गांवों में इस व्यापार और व्यवसाय के केन्द्र हरगिज नहीं खोले जाने चाहिएँ, और न ही इस की आज्ञा देनी चाहिए। क्योंकि इन पिछले दिनों में गांवों के बहुत से लोगों ने हिन्दुस्तान के बिखरे हुए मन्दिरों से मूर्तियों की चोरियां कीं। दूर-दूर पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में जो स्थान हैं वहां मन्दिरों की सुरक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। अनेक देव स्थानों में पुजारी भी नहीं होता, वहां से मूर्तियो की चोरियां बड़ी आसानी से होती हैं। ऐसी स्थिति मे गांवों में इस तरह के व्यवसाय की आज्ञा किसी प्रकार के लाइसेंसी को नहीं देनी चाहिए। भारतवर्ष में ऐसी एजेन्सीज हैं जिनका यह रेगुलर ट्रेड हो चुका है। मेरा सुझाव है कि जो लोग इस तरह का काम करते हुए एक बार पकड़े जायें उन्हें ब्लैक लिस्ट कर देना चाहिए; उन्हें कभी भी किसी प्रकार से ऐसे व्यवसाय की आज्ञा नहीं देनी चाहिए। एक नई धारणा की इस विषय में हमको जरूरत है।

भूतपूर्व नरेशों के जो संग्रहालय हैं, मेरा आग्रह है कि सरकार को उन्हें अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिए। जब तक उनकी रियासतें थीं, उन का रख-रखाव कुछ सम्भव था। लेकिन अब उनके लिए व्यावहारिक और सम्भव भी नहीं है। उनकी स्थिति बहुत खराब हो चुकी है, उनमें से चोरियां आसानी से की जा रही हैं और यह भी सम्भव है, सही है, कि बहुत से भूतपूर्व नरेशों ने अपना खर्च चलाने के लिए उनका इस्तेमाल किया है और बड़ी अच्छी रकमें लेकर उन्हें बाहर बेच रहे हैं और भेज रहे हैं। इन तमाम बातों को ध्यान में रखकर केन्द्रीय सरकार को अब इन तमाम संग्रहालयों को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, दिल्ली में कुछ फर्म्स ऐसी हैं जो इसके लिए कुख्यात हैं, जैसे नारंग फर्म है, निरूलास है और दूसरी साउथ ऐक्सटेंशन मे ऐसी फर्म्स हैं जिनका नियमित व्यापार हो गया है मूर्तियों को, तस्वीरों को, कलाकृतियों को, पुरावशेषों को देश के कोने-कोने से चुरवा कर मंगवाना और उनकी अच्छी कीमत लेकर बाहर बेच देना इसमे उन्हें पुलिस से भी सहायता मिलती है। आश्चर्य यह है कि भगवान के मन्दिरो से मूर्तियां चोरी जाती हैं लेकिन भगवान अपनी रक्षा नहीं कर पाता है, तो हम इन्सानों को उन की रक्षा के लिए आगे आना पडेगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी फ़र्म्स जो इस तरह के काम मे लगी हुई है उनका लाइसेंस रद्द कर देना चाहिए, इनका स्टाक जब्त करना चाहिए और कम से कम 10 साल के लिए उन्हे इस व्यवसाय की आज्ञा नही देनी चाहिए।

इनमे लाइसेस फीस की भी बात है। उसमें विशेषता है। कही कम और कही ज्यादा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह धारा करप्शन को बढ़ायेगी। इसलिए लाइसेंस फ़ी एक प्रकार की होनी चाहिए। वरना, जो अधिक लाइसेंस फी देने वाले है वे आसानी से ले लेंगे और जो कम लाइसेंस फी देंगे वह लाइसेंस नही पा सकेंगे। इस तरह की विषमता का भाव इसमे नही रखना चाहिए।

इस विधेयक मे आर्बिट्रेशन की भी चर्चा है। इसके बारे मे मेरा सुझाव है कि एक फिक्सड पैनल होना चाहिए, किसी एक व्यक्ति के ऊपर इस काम को नही छोडना चाहिए। मेरा सुझाव है कि उस पैनल में इस सदन का एक माननीय सदस्य हो, एक पुलिस अधिकारी रहे और तीसरा जो विषय का जानकार हो उसे रखा जाना चाहिए।

इस विधेयक में रजिस्टरों की चर्चा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि केवल रजिस्टरों से काम नहीं चलेगा क्योंकि श्रीमन्, आप जानते हैं कि रजिस्टर दो तरह के होते हैं—एक असली और एक नकली। नकली पुलिस के लिए है और असली कुछ लोगों के लिए है और उन लोगों के लिए है जो व्यापार करते हैं। इसलिए केवल रजिस्टरों से काम नही चलेगा। जिनको लाइसेंस दिया जाए उनके लिए भी कुछ नियम बनने चाहिएं। नियम इस तरह के हों कि कौन सा व्यापारी किस युग की कलाकृतियों और पुरावशेषों मे व्यापार करना चाहता है, वह उसी युग की चीजों का संग्रह करें, उन्हीं को बेचे, उन्हीं को खरीदें। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि वह अर्वाचीन युग की वस्तुओं का व्यापार करता है, तो वह मध्ययुगीन और प्राचीन, सभी मे व्यापार कर सकें, जहां भी जैसे चाहे सब पर हाथ मारे, यह स्थिति ठीक नही है। कौन फर्म किस देश से व्यापार करे यह भी निश्चित हो जाना चाहिए।

सजायें सख्त होनी चाहियें। जो सजायें रखी गई है वह कम हैं। जो भगवान की चोरी करने से बाज नही आते है, जो परलोक से नहीं डरते है, कहते हैं कि खुदा कहर करता है, ऐसे लोगों पर खुदा भी कहर नही करता, तो ऐसे लोगों के लिए दो महीने, तीन महीने और 6 महीने की कुछ सजायें नही हैं उनको कडी से कड़ी सजायें होनी चाहिए। इनकी सजा कम से कम पांच साल की होनी चाहिए, यह मेरा सुझाव है।

इस विधेयक मे नक्कालबाजों से भी बचने की पूरी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए ताकि लोग नकली वस्तुएँ बना कर न बेच सकें। नकली बनाकर असली के रूप में बेचते हैं, या व्यापार करते हैं, इसकी पूरी छानबीन और पूरी रक्षा इस विधेयक के द्वारा होनी चाहिए। जितने भी प्राइवेट लोगों के संग्रहालय है, या भूतपूर्व नरेशों के है, या बड़े-बड़े व्यापारियों के हैं, जैसे मोदी, सिंहानिया, भरत राम आदि के जो संग्रहालय हैं इन सब को सरकार को अपने हाथों में ले लेना चाहिए। और जो सरकार नही लेना चाहती, उनमें क्या चीजें हैं, कब की हैं, कितनी है, इन सबका रेकार्ड सरकार के पास होना चाहिए।

सरकार को इस बात को ध्यान में रखना होगा कि सारे कुत्सित व्यापार का मुख्य केन्द्र दिल्ली है। जहां दिल्ली बहुत से अच्छे कामों का केन्द्र है, उसी तरह से इस कुत्सित व्यापार का सबसे बड़ा केन्द्र दिल्ली हो गया है। इसलिए दिल्ली के ऊपर सरकार की और इंटेलीजेंस विभाग की कड़ी निगाह होनी चाहिए। एक

[श्री झारखण्डे राय]

व्यापारी अपने स्वामित्व का परिवर्तन करना चाहता है तो इस पर भी प्रतिबन्ध होना चाहिए कि वह स्वामित्व जिस पीरियड का करता हो, वह ट्रांसफर करे, बेचे तो उसी पीरियड वाले व्यापारी को अपनी चीज दे। यह नहीं कि अर्वाचीन काल में व्यवसाय करते हैं तो प्राचीन काल वाले को बेच दे।

इस विधेयक में धार्मिक स्थान की भी चर्चा है। धार्मिक स्थान की पवित्रता की हमेशा चर्चा होती रही है, और इसके पीछे बहुत से व्यापार और व्यवसाय छिपाये जाते रहे हैं। यह सर्वविदित है कि धार्मिक स्थान, हर तरह के धार्मिक स्थान राजनीति के केन्द्र बन रहे हैं, और आज भी एक विशेष उद्देश्य से इस्तेमाल किए जाते है। यही नहीं इन स्थानों का इस्तेमाल इस प्रकार के कुत्सित व्यापार, चोरी का माल छिपाने आदि के लिए भी किया जाता है, और पवित्रता के नाम पर सदेह होने पर भी उन की तलाशी न हो, मैं इसके पक्ष में नहीं हूँ। अगर संदेह होता है कि फलां धार्मिक स्थान ऐसा केन्द्र बन चुका है तो उसकी तलाशी लेने में कोई भी कोताही नहीं होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि अक्सर ऐसा देखा गया है कि बहुत से मन्दिरों के पुजारी, मस्जिदों के मुल्ला, ऐसे धार्मिक स्थानों के जो प्रमुख व्यक्ति हैं वे ऐसे कामों को कराते हैं और माल छिपाते हैं। इसलिए उनकी अखंड पवित्रता के नाम पर इन जगहों की शक होने पर तलाशी लेने में किसी प्रकार की कोताही नहीं होनी चाहिए। या जो शैक्षणिक संस्थायें हैं उनके बारे में भी मुझे यही कहना है कि शक होने पर तलाशी लेने में कोई कोताही नही होनी चाहिए। इसमें मुआवजे की बात कही गई हैं। इसके बारे में मैं यह कहूंगा कि मार्केट वैल्यू एक बहुत गोलमोल शब्द है। इसका पता लगाना मुश्किल है। कोई आदमी 500 या 600 रुपये का सामान खरीदता है लेकिन उसको वह एक रुपये में बेच सकता है। इसलिए मार्केट वैल्यू का पता लगाना मुश्किल काम है। जो आदमी कोई कलाकृति की चोरी कर के लाता है उसके लिकट उसका कोई मूल्य नहीं होता। जो भी चोरी का माल खरीदता है वह बहुत कम पैसों में लेता है लेकिन एक लाख रुपये में बेच सकता है। इसलिए मुआवजे की रकम सोच समझकर रखी जानी चाहिये ताकि इस तरह के व्यापारियों को इसके लिए प्रोत्साहन न मिले।

मैं आप को एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। केन्द्र में इस विषय पर एक स्थायी समिति, स्टेन्डिंग कमेटी, होनी चाहिये जिसमें एक विधायक हो, एक विशेषज्ञ भी हो और एक पुलिस अधिकारी भी हो और उनकी देखरेख में पूरे देश की कलाकृतियों की देख-भाल की व्यवस्था सम्पन्न होनी चाहिये।

इस विधेयक की मंशा बहुत ही उत्तम है। इसमें कुछ कमियां जरूर हैं लेकिन मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं। मगर यह चाहता हूं कि अगर हो सके तो इससे भी अधिक विस्तृत विधेयक के लिये तैयार किया जाय। अब तक के अनुभव के आधार पर और इस विधेयक के लागू होने के बाद उससे प्राप्त अनुभव के बाद विधेयक लाया जाय ताकि देश की जो पुरातन कलाकृतियां हैं उनकी पूरी सुरक्षा की जा सके।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : ऐन्टिक्विटीज एक्स्पोर्ट कंट्रोल ऐक्ट 1947 मे बना था। 1947 के बाद आज इतने साल हो गये हैं, इस सारे समय में कितनी इस तरह की चीजें एक्स्पोर्ट हुई, मेरे ख्याल से माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया। सवाल यह किया गया था कि देश के अन्दर आज तक के दस वर्षों में कितना माल चोरी गया है। आप का उत्तर था कि 100 करोड़ रुपये का माल ऐन्टिक्विटीज और आर्ट्स आब्जेक्ट्स चोरी गये हैं। उन्होंने राज्य सभा में इस सवाल का उत्तर देते हुए कहा था कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में कुल मिला कर 2182 आर्ट्स आब्जेक्ट्स चोरी गये हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने यह भी कहा कि मुख्यत: इन चीजों के चोरी जाने के कारण यह विधेयक लाया गया है। अब तक जितने एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर हुए सभी ने यह कहा। डा० राव ने कहा, श्री नवलगर्जन ने कहा और आप ने भी कहा इस बात को। हमारे मंत्री

महोदय कला के बड़े प्रेमी हैं, शिक्षाशास्त्री भी है और सारी बात को समझते होंगे। वह कलाकार भी हैं।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : I plead not guilty.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा आप कलाप्रेमी हैं। यह बडा अच्छा गुण है। लेकिन मैं एक बात आप से पूछना चाहता हूं। विज्ञान ने दुनिया को छोटा बनाया और कला ने दुनिया को सुन्दर बनाया। मान लीजिये हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री कोई ऐन्टिक्विटी की चीज हिन्दुस्तान से ले जाकर अफगानिस्तान के एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर को भेंट करना चाहे या किसी वी आई पी को देना चाहे तो वह इस चीज को ले जा सकते हैं या नही ? अगर इस देश का कोई बहुत बडा आदमी, जैसे अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हैं, किसी दूसरे देश मे जाकर वहा के किसी बड़े आदमी को कोई इस तरह की चीज भेंट करना चाहें तो कह दिया जायेगा यहां पर इस पर बैन है। आप शायद यह कहेंगे कि संस्कृति का यह मतलब नही था। आप ने जिस चीज को इस ऐक्ट मे डाला है उसका यह मंशा नही था।

सवाल यह था कि हमारी सस्कृति की जो वस्तुयें हैं, ललितकला की जो वस्तुये है वह यहां से एक्स्पोर्ट न हो जाये, हमारी सस्कृति की रक्षा करने के लिये आप इस तरह की चीजो को रोकना चाहते हैं। लेकिन आप ने कह दिया— पहले भी जो आप का ऐक्ट था उस में यह बात थी और 1947 का जो ऐक्ट था उसमें भी यह था कि :

"Antiquities Export Control Act. 1947.

"No person shall export any antiquity except under the authority of a licence granted by the Central Government."

मैंने एक प्रश्न मंत्री महोदय से किया था। मान लीजिये कि 1947 के बाद हमारे यहां कोई आदमी अन्तर्जातीय विवाह करता है और वह अपनी पत्नी को बाहर जाकर कोई आर्ट की चीज भेंट करना चाहता है तो क्या वह ऐसा कर सकता है। आप कहेंगे कि यू आर डिबार्ड। आप का जो सेक्शन 3 था उसमें यह था कि अगर कोई हिन्दुस्तान की किसी कला-कृति को बाहर ले जाना चाहता है तो वह उसके लिये परमिशन ले सकता है अब आप ने जो कानून बनाया है उसमें यह बिल्कुल मना है। इससे हिन्दुस्तान के कलाकारों और कलाप्रेमियो को तक्लीफ हो जायेगी। अगर किसी के पास कोई बड़ा अच्छा ड्राइंग रूम है और वह कला का प्रेमी है, कला की रक्षा करने वाला है, कोई बड़ा कवि है, शायर है, वह अपने घर मे कोई आर्ट की चीज रखना चाहता है चाहे वह कितनी ही कीमत का हो, तो जैसा एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं, उसको रजिस्ट्रार के पास जाना होगा। वह कहता है कि नही, मैंने तो यह दरवाजा देखा ही नही। फिर आप कहते हैं कि उसे लाइसेंस लेना होगा। अगर किसी चीज को बेचना होगा तो आप कहते है कि **विदइन दि प्रेस्काइब्ड टाइम** बेचना होगा।

मैंने ऐसा बिल कभी नहीं देखा जिसमें सारी चीजो के लिये लिख दिया जाय ऐज प्रेस्काइब्ड। मैंने इस बिल के सारे क्लाजेज देखे हैं। मुझे बहुत अफसोस होता है यह देखकर कि हम बहुत जल्दी में लेजिस्लेशन लाया करते हैं। आपने कहा कि हम गलतियां करते हैं। लेकिन आप ने इसमे अन्दर कोई प्रेस्काइब्ड की डेफिनिशन नही दी।

आप कृपा करके सेक्शन 8 लीजिये। उसमें लिखा हुआ है :

Every licence granted under this section shall be on payment of such fees as may be prescribed.

Every licence granted under this section shall for such period, subject to such conditions and in such form and shall contain such particulars, as may be prescribed.

Cl. 9 ; (1) A licence granted under Section 8 may, on an application made by the licencee, be renewed by the licensing officer for such

[श्री सूरजचन्द डागा]

period and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed.

Cl. 10 (1) Every holder of a licence granted under section 8.. shall maintain such records, photographs.. such particulars, as may be prescribed."

13·28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप को पावर्स डेलिगेट ही करना है तो फिर आप बिल रखते ही क्यों हैं ? फीज डेलिगेटेड, टैक्स डेलिगेटेड, सब कुछ डेलिगेटेड है । मैं अभी तक इस बात को नहीं समझ पाया कि जितने भी सेक्शन हैं उनमें आप क्यों डेलिगेटेड पावर्स देना चाहते हैं । आखिर डेलिगेटेड पावर्स देने से क्या होता है कि एग्जिक्यूटिव एजेंसियां जितनी हैं वह हमारे ऊपर हावी हो जाती हैं । मैं इस बात को समझ नहीं पाया कि इस तरह से पावर डेलिगेट करने से क्या फायदा होगा । इस पर मुझे ऐतराज है ।

मैं ज्यादा समय नही लेना चाहता लेकिन कहना चाहता हूं कि :

"which is as prescribed"

इसका क्या मतलब है ? आर्टिकल 19 मे आप ने ट्रेड पर भी रेस्ट्रिक्शन कर दिया । हम लोग फ्री ट्रेड नहीं कर सकते हैं । आप यह भी कहते हैं कि जो फीज होगी वह भी डेलिगेटेड पावर से होगी । मान लीजिये आप कोई फीज लेना चाहते हैं

"But the rate of tax which is an essential part of declaration and assessment have been completely delegated to the executive Government with no principle or basis laid down. Uncontrolled power is vested in the Executive to fix such rate as it pleases. In the absence of legislative provision regarding any policy or limits of assessment for guidance of a legislative authority, it must be held that the provisions of the section amount to excessive delegation by legislative power, and, therefore, invalid."

आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट की जजमेंट्स को देखें, हाई कोर्ट्स की जजमेंट्स को देखें । सब में आपको मिलेगा टैक्स इनक्यूड्ड फीस । आपने कहा है कि लाइसेंस के लिए रुपया देना पड़ेगा एज प्रेसक्राइब्ड । इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि एक्सैसिव डैलीगेशन यहां किया गया है । उसका नतीजा क्या होगा । लाइसेंसिंग आफिस अपनी पावर्ज को एक्सरसाइज करेगा । फिर आपने रजिस्ट्रार को भी इनवाल्व किया है । इस्पैक्टर आपने अलग रखे हैं । हाई कोर्ट के जजिज का आर्बिट्रेशन अलग ले लिया है । समझ मे नहीं आ रहा है इस सब का आपका आबजैक्ट क्या है ? मान लीजिये कि एक कलाकार है या कला का प्रेमी है और वह मूर्तियां बनाता है गांव मे या किसी दूसरी जगह पर और उसके पास सौ बरस पहले की मूर्ति है जिसको देखकर वह उसको बनाता है । अब यह जो चीज है यह तो उस पर बंधन ही लगाएगी । आखिर आपका उद्देश्य क्या है ? उद्देश्य यही है न कि जो सस्कृति और आर्ट के आबजैक्ट हैं और जो चोरी छिपे विदेश चले जाते हैं उनकी रोकथाम हो । उनको आप रोक नही पाए हैं जाने से, आपका कस्टम डिपार्टमैंट रोक नही पाया है, आपका पुलिस डिपार्टमैंट रोक नही पाया है, वह सजग नही रहा है और उसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि आपने यह कह दिया है कि कला को भी हम बाधना चाहते है । अगर आपने कला को बाधा तो इससे बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान होगा । कृपा करके एक्सैसिव डैलीगेशन आप न करें । इससे बहुत ज्यादा नुक्सान होगा ।

लाइसेंस को रिवोक करने का प्रश्न भी आता है ।

Suppose you revoke the licence for a particular person who holds licence ; you say, I revoke today, without giving any reason. Now, you ask him : You please dispose of your property within such and such limit, within such and such months. He says : Nobody is ready to purchase it. You say, No. You say, no such thing shall be sold after a period of say, 6 months. You say, from the date of revocation of licence, Why do you say like this ? Why don't you say, you can sell proper-

ty any time but to that person who holds the licence.

आपका परपज क्या है ? आप आर्टिकल 19 आफ दी कांस्टीट्यूशन चाहते हैं या नही चाहते है । मैं रूलिंग्ज कोट कर सकता हूँ ।

In our opinion the provisions of Cl. 4(3) of the UP Coal Control Order must be held to be void as imposing unreasonable restriction upon the freedom of the trade and business guaranteed under Art 19(1)(g) of the Constitution and not coming within the protection afforded by Clause (6) of the Article I want to quote other rulings why it should be sent to the Select Committee.

कोई न आपका और न हमारा कसूर है । लेकिन

Hurriedly we pass a law People will say, Parliament has passed this law, very fine. But, what will happen is this

मेरे पास एक चीज है या एक फकीर है जो मस्जिद मे बैठता है और उसके पास एक कायन है पचहत्तर साल पुराना । वह आदमी दुनिया से अलग रहता है । अब कल को उसके पास जाकर आप कह सकते है कि तुमने रजिस्ट्रेशन नही किया है, रजिस्ट्रेशन डिपार्टमैंट के पास तुम नही गए हो, इसलिए तुम को सजा दी जाती है । वह कह सकता है कि मैं अपनी जिन्दगी छोड़ सकता हू लेकिन इस आब्जैक्ट को जिस पर मेरी जिन्दगी कायम है, नही छोड सकता । ऐसा हुआ है। कला हृदय की वस्तु है । यह आर्थिक चीज नहीं और न ही यह राजनीति की वस्तु है। अगर राजनीतिज्ञों ने कुल्हाड़े से इसको तोडना चाहा और पूंजीवादी लोगों ने इसको हथौडे से मारना चाहा तो कला नष्ट हो जाएगी, कला खत्म हो जाएगी । आज भी गोआ के अन्दर हम अखबारो में पढ़ते हैं हजारों कलात्मक आब्जैक्ट्स जमीन पर पड़े हुए हैं, मन्दिरों आदि की वस्तुयें आपको वहां जंगलों में मिलती हैं, लोग इनको लेकर आ जाते हैं लेकिन आप उसको रोक नहीं सके हैं । इस बिल की जो भावना है वह तो ठीक है लेकिन जो डैलीगेशन है इसको हम बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं । डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब आप किसी भी क्लाज को पढ़ें आप एक ही वाक्य पाएंगे, एज प्रेसक्राइब्ड । कोई क्लाज आप उठायें, आप उसमें पाएं एज प्रेसक्राइब्ड ।

Licence will be granted as prescribed ; fees will be granted as prescribed. And, who has prescribed ? यह कोई आपका लैजिस्लेशन है ?

आपने आगे कहा है :

"On receipt of an application for the grant of a licence under section 7, the licensing officer may, after holding such inquiry as he deems fit, grant a licence to the applicant having regard to the following factors, namely..."

First you say, 'as he deems fit' ; then you lay down the criteria. In the end in (d) you say 'such other factors as may be prescribed'. Once you have given the criteria ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That point is quite clear.

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI OF JAIPUR Let him continue. It is very important.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The main difficulty is that what can be said in two sentences is blown up into a hundred or two hundred sentences.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : I will just quote one sentence ·

"Today when the.. peril to the individual comes not from the Monarch but from the departments of State, who seek sometimes to take for themselves powers which the law has not conferred upon them, let it be remembered that it is the duty of judges to see that the individual is protected from whatever quarter he may be threatened and to see that justice is administered to him in accordance with law"—

मैं समझता हूं कि डैलीगेशन आफ अथोरिटी उतना ही होना चाहिये जितना आप कंट्रोल कर सकें । यहां तो आलटराइट डैलीगेशन हो गया है हर सैक्शन में ।

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

युनैस्को भी इसके बारे में कोई नाम अपनाए, इसको भी आपको देखना चाहिये। आपकी शिव की मूर्ति को हिन्दुस्तान के अलावा कोई देश एक्सैप्ट नहीं करता। जो भी है युनैस्को की मर्जी पर है। नार्म एस्टैबलिश होनी चाहियें। आपको इसके लिए लड़ना चाहिये। आपकी मूर्तियां कोई कंट्री अपने म्यूजियम में रख लेता है, कोई नहीं और कोई बताता ही नहीं है। इसके बारे में आपने इशारा भी किया है और उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि कला की दुनिया बहुत सुन्दर दुनिया है। इसको राजनीतिज्ञ तथा पूजीवादी लोग अपने हथौड़ों से खत्म न कर दें। मैं चाहता हूं कि एक्सपोर्ट को बिल्कुल बन्द करने के पहले आप इन सब बातों पर विचार कर लें।

जब क्लाज बाई क्लाज पर विचार होगा तब मैं अपने विचार आपके सामने रखूगा। मैं इस वक्त आपकी आज्ञा न मानू और न बैठू यह भी कला का एक अनादर ही होगा। मैं समझता हूं कि आपने इस बिल की तरफ थोड़ा देखा तो आपका हम बड़ा एहसान मानेंगे।

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on the Antiquities and Art Treasures Bill 1972. The principal objective of this Bill is to provide legislative measures for controlling the export of objects of antiquarian or historical interest or significance. This Bill also seeks to provide for the prevention of smuggling of and fraudulent dealing in antiquities The Government will have a direct say in the export of the antiquities and art treasures. The export trade which is at present in the hands of private people will be strictly controlled thereafter. At the outset, I would suggest that no export, whether it is through the State institutions or through private sources, of antiquities and art treasures, which are the torch bearers of our ancient culture and civilisation, should be permitted. If these things of historical significance and interest are permitted to be exported, it amounts to selling our ancient art and culture. I would strongly urge upon the hon. Minister of Education to ban completely the export of antiquities and art treasures.

Sir, this Bill has been formulated on the basis of ths recommendations of a Committee headed by Shri B. Venkataraman, who was a Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs. I am not able to appreciate the relationship between the Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the antiquities and art treasures, which are thousands of years old. The news about this Bill appeared in the newspapers on 27 3.1970 and after two and a half years it has come up before this House. During the past three years, 2272 valuable art objects and antiquities had been stolen. In 1969 the number of thefts was 691 ; in 1970, 675 and in 1971, 906. So far we have found out only 415 pieces. On 18.6.1971 nearly 100 valuable paintings had been stolen from Khajurao in Madhya Pradesh. From the Prince of Wales Museum in Bombay, during 1970 about 426 bronze statues of South India had been stolen.

Last year in a place called Sivapuri in Tamil Nadu a statue was found out by a local man. He understood the value of this statue and immediately with the help of a local sculptor got an imitation of the statue made, which he surrendered to the Department. He sold away the original to a Bombaywala for Rs. 20,000, who in turn sold it to an Englishman for Rs. 2 lakhs. The Englishman then sold it to an American for Rs. 75 lakhs This is the Nataraja statue of Chola regime, which is known for its artistic beauty. A case has been instituted by the Tamil Nadu Government to recover this statue of great artistic value and cultural importance for the people of Tamil Nadu. I would request the hon. Minister, through you, to extend all his assistance to the Tamil Nadu Government in recovering this statue. If this measure had been introduced and got passed earlier, as it was announced 2½ years ago, all these thefts and large-scale smuggling could have been averted.

Sir, in 1966 a review Committee was appointed to enquire into these things. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how far the recommendations of this Review Committee had been implemented by the Government. In 1965, the Committee headed

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

by Sir Mortimer Wheeler, the world renowned archaeologist, submitted its report containing 25 important recommendations. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the action taken by the Government on these 25 major recommendations. Sir, I would also request the hon. Minister the reasons for the sudden resignation of Shri B. B. Lal, who was the Director-General of Archaeology. He was acclaimed all over the world as an eminent archaeologist.

Sir, the Tamil Nadu Government has given a poineering lead to other States in our country by proposing to set up an Institute for the Study of Epigraphy. The Central Government should come forward to extend all assistance in making this laudable venture a success.

In June 1970 under the auspices of UNESCO a conference of more than 80 countries, whose leading archaeologists participated in this Conference, to devise suitable measures for preventing smuggling in art objects. I do not know whether our country participated in the conference. If we had participated in this Conference, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the action taken by the Government on the recommendations made by this Conference.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, the former Minister of Education, in reply to a question stated on the floor of this House that from nearly 15000 monuments of historical importance in our country every year about 1000 art objects are stolen and smuggled out of the country. Just like the gang indulging in preparing and circulating counterfeit coins and notes in the country, there is a well-organised gang which is engaged in stealing valuable art objects and smuggling them outside country. This gang is very active throughout the country, from Himalayas to Cape Camorin. I hope that through the provisions of this Bill, the Government will take effective punitive measures to smash this gang once for all. As I stated initially, I hope that the Government will ban the export of art [treasures and antiquities, whether it is through State agencies or through private agencies. After all what do we gain by selling our ancient culture and symbols of our ancient civilisation ? The party foreign exchange which we may get through this export is not tantamount to our ancient culture. We should not allow our symbols of cultural heritage to be paraded in the shops and drawing rooms of western countries. If the foreign museums want to possess something of ancient India's culture, then we can take photographs of these antiquities and supply to them. The export should be completely banned.

Sir, hundreds of old temples, the pride of Tamil Nadu, are under the control and management of the Department of Archaeology of the Central Government, I can call this as a dog in the manger policy ; the dog will not allow the cow to eat the hay nor will it eat itself. Neither the Department of Archaeology of the Central Government is able to protect and to preserve these hundreds of temples, which were built hundreds of years ago by the great sculptors of Tamil Nadu, nor the State Government is allowed to maintain and preserve them. If the Central Government had been able to give adequate protection to these temples, such a large scale thieving and smuggling would not have occurred. When the State Government of Tamil Nadu, in diference to the demands of the people of Tamil Nadu, wanted to erect a statue of Raja Raja Chola within the precints of Brhdeeswara Temple—Raja Raja Chola was the builder of this world famous temple—the Central Government refused the permission to do so. But thousands of antiquities and art objects, which are invaluable for understanding ancient India's cultural achievements are allowed to be stolen and smuggled out of India. It will be in the fitness of things that the Central Government should empower the State Governments to protect and preserve the ancient monuments and art treasures. The State Governments alone, which are nearer to the location of these monuments, will be able to preserve and maintain them.

Before I conclude, I would urge upon the hon, Minister to ban completely the export of antiquities and art treasures, I would request him also, taking assistance from the provisions of this Bill, to smash the gang engaged—I am sure that this gang consists of a number of members from affluent sections of our society—in stealing and smuggling them outside the country. The ancient culture which is the breath of the people of our country should be at all costs protected. The Government cannot barter the spring board of our cultural life for a pittance of foreign exchange. On the other hand, every effort

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

must be made to protect, to preserve and to maintain them for posterity.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I would like to congratulate the Minister in charge of education for bringing such a comprehensive Bill for the preservation of antiquities and art treasures in the country. Antiquities and art treasures are not only the ruins and remnants of the past for our reminiscence, but they are a source of inspiration for the present and a guiding force in the future. From that point of view, every citizen is concerned with the antiquities of the country and art traasures that belong to us.

For the first time, in the year 1894, there was an enactment for the preservation of antiquities and art treasures in the country, but that Act was quite insufficient. In 1904, Lord Curzon, who, though he was known in Bengal as *durjan*, was a great lover of antiquities, passed an Act for the preservation of ancient monuments in the country.

In this Bill the object is stated to be twofold—to regulate the export of antiquites and art treasures and to preserve it. I would have been more happy if the emphasis had been more on the preservation side than on regulating the export of antiquities and art treasures.

Elaborate arrangements have been made for export of antiquities and art treasures from this country abroad. Certain dealers are dealing in antiquities and sometimes they are smuggling them. Thefts have occurred not only in temples and ancient places but in museums too. There are newspaper reports that certain valuable antiquities have been removed from certain museums. It is anybody's guess that employees of the museums are also involved in such thefts. Therefore, along with the measures taken for regulating this trade, government should ensure that no employee is in any way involved in such smuggling or trade. Drastic action should be taken against those persons who are suspected of doing such things or who have been in collusion with smugglers and thieves.

Since I may not get a chance to speak on the clauses, I would like to make my observations on some of the clauses. Clause 3 says that the Act may come into force in different States on different dates. An unscrupulous person may remove an antiquity from a State where the Act is in force to another State where it is not in force and thereby may go scotfree Therefore, I would suggest that the Act should come into force in all the States on the same date so that such things cannot happen.

Clause 2(25) says that antiquities should be at least 100 years old and in a subsequent clause it is stated that at least 75 years time should pass. I would suggest a period of 50 years, instead of 75 years, on the pattern of the Copyright Act which provides that after 50 years of the death of an author a manuscript becomes a national property.

Then there is a provision for an expert committee. It is not mentioned anywhere clearly except in the expenditure item where it is mentioned that for TA and DA some amount may be necessary I do not know what will be the composition of such an expert committee. The Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India is made the sole arbiter in some matters. Archaeology has three main branches, namely, iconography, epigraphy and numismatics. He has nothing to do withpainting and other things. Therefore, if he is not having the advice of experts, he will not be in a position to decide which matter is really of great value and which is not. Therefore, there must be provision of a statutory nature to have an experts committee to advise the Director-General of Archaeology.

In clause 8, which deals with the qualifications of dealers, exemption has been provided in the case of those dealers where ten years have expired after their conviction for smuggling or theft. Why should such leniency shown or concession given to a person who has been convicted of smuggling or theft of art treasures? Once a person is convicted, he should never be appointed again.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: May I point out that at this stage the clauses cannot be referred to individually? He can only refer to the principles.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : I may not get a chance to speak on the clauses.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That does not mean that the procedure should be violated.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Therefore, I do not refer to particular clauses.

I would like to say regarding general provision that there must be great emphasis on the preservation of those antiquities and art treasures in the country.

The museums run by the civic bodies and registered societies should also be given some sanctity and protection so that they can also collect, preserve and exhibit such things for the benefit of the public. Here, I have seen only the Government museums and other things that are provided.

In order to regulate exports, I would like to say that there should be some prohibitory order to the effect that certain things, certain antiquities, certain art treasures, should not be exported under any circumstances because these are precious things. They cannot be sold out.

I would like to conclude by saying one thing Regarding the fixation of price where the compulsory acquisition is provided, in the first place, it has been provided that it will be by an agreement between the seller and the officer who acquires it. It is our common experience that even inferior things are sold at higher prices. Therefore, there must be some adviser or an expert committee to determine the price of such antiquities. Otherwise, a thing of inferior value may be sold at a higher price and the thing of superior value may be sold at a lower price.

With these words, I commend the Bill for the acceptance of the House.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी (शाजापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक इस विधेयक का सम्बन्ध है, इसको देख कर तो ऐसा ही मानना पड़ेगा कि इसके आने में देरी हुई है क्योंकि पिछले कई दिनों में यह बात अब साफ सामने आई है कि भारत से चोरी छिपे अवैध रूप से कलाकृतियां बाहर जाती हैं और उसको रोकने के लिए ही सरकार ने यह कदम उठाया है, इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं । लगभग कई शताब्दियों से देश आक्रमणकारियों के पंजे में फंसता रहा और इसकी वजह से देश की काफी कलाकृतियां नष्ट-भ्रष्ट हो चुकी हैं । एक समय ऐसा था जब कि मूर्ति तोड़ने में बड़ा बहुमान समझा जाता था । किन्तु जमाना बदल गया है । आज हर चीज पैसे से नापी जाती है । आज जब पता चला कि मूर्ति तोड़ने के बजाय उसको बाजार में बेचा जाय तो उससे ज्यादा मूल्य प्राप्त होता है, मुनाफा ज्यादा आता है, तो अब यह काम शुरू हो गया । यह एक नया विचार आज इस जमाने का है । इसकी ओर भी मैं शिक्षा मंत्रालय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं क्योंकि यह भी शिक्षा मंत्रालय का एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण काम है । जिस संस्कार की वजह से यह होता है उसकी किसी ने संज्ञा दी है देशद्रोह की । मेरे कुछ कम्युनिस्ट मित्रों ने कहा है कि अच्छी-अच्छी कलाकृतियो और पुरावशेष को बाहर विदेशों में चोरी-छिपे अवैध रूप से बिक्री करना यह देश के साथ धोखा है ।...(व्यवधान) इसके तीन पहलू है । एक तो यह है कि कई ऐसे असुरक्षित स्थान है जहां ये पड़ी है, जैसे एक का नाम मैं बता देना चाहता हू—महाराष्ट्र में कोल्हापुर जिले मे खिद्रापुर । पुरातत्व विभाग यही समझता है कि वहां एक सूचना फलक लगा देना काफी है और इसके बाद फिर उसकी जिम्मेदारी पूरी हो गई । यहां तक कि वहां जाना है तो पता नहीं लगता कि यह स्थान कहां है । इतना बढ़िया मन्दिर, किन्तु कोई सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था न होने के कारण वे कलाकृतियां नष्ट हो रही हैं और आसानी से चोरी हो जाती हैं । आज भी अपने देश में ऐसी अनेकों कलाकृतियां हैं, जो टूटी-फूटी नहीं, अच्छी स्थिति मे पड़ी हुई हैं, लेकिन यह पता नहीं चलता कि वे मूर्तियां कहां पड़ी हुई हैं । आज के अखबार में एक समाचार है—

"Seven idols have been found near Thanjavur. Seven idols including those of Lord Vishnu and his consort were found at

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

Avanianallur near here last week. The idols made of five metals were said to be archaeologically important,"...

Now they have been handed over to the police.

किन्तु ऐसी मूर्तिया कहां-कहां पड़ी हैं, यह अन्दाजा लगाना बहुत मुश्किल है। इसका कारण केवल यही है कि इस देश में एक हवा चली कि जो-जो पुराना है, वह मानों त्याज्य है, घृणास्पद है, इसी की वजह से यह हवा फैली कि आज अच्छे मन्दिरों में भी लोग नहीं जाते, तो पुराने मन्दिरों में कौन जायगा, पहाड़ पर बने मन्दिरों में कौन जायगा, जंगलों में बने मन्दिरों में कौन जायगा, वहां पर क्या चीज है, किस को पता चलेगा। इतना ही नहीं विजयनगर के पुरावशेष को देखिये, वहां पर सूचना लगा दी गई है कि जो खराब करेगा, उसके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जायगी। लेकिन गणपति की शुण्ड टूटने के बाद उसमें खराब करने को क्या शेष रह जायगा। बाद में आप बोर्ड लगा दीजिये कि जो खराब करेगा उसके खिलाफ कानूनी कार्यवाही की जायगी, तो इससे क्या होगा। किन्तु जिस विचारधारा की वजह से वह कलाकृति नष्ट हुई, उसके लिये कौन दोषी है।

14 hrs.

मुझे एक किताब में पढ़ने का अवसर मिला—वह किताब का लिखने वाला एक अंग्रेज है—जब अंग्रेजों ने हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसी कला-कृतियों को नष्ट-भ्रष्ट करना शुरू किया, तो जो उनकी रक्षा करने वाले थे, उन्होंने कहा कि आप हमको मारिये, लेकिन इन कलाकृतियों को मत तोड़िये। फिर भी उन्होंने नहीं माना, बेओनट चलाया और मूर्तियों को तोड़ा। अंग्रेज जो कहता था कि हम सिविलाइज्ड हैं, हिन्दुस्तान की सारी जिम्मेदारी लेंगे, इट इज ए व्हाइटमैन्स बर्डन—उस अंग्रेज ने भी हिन्दुस्तान की कलाकृतियों को कम नष्ट नहीं किया।

इतना ही नहीं, उनके राज्य की वजह से अपनी कई रियासतों से अच्छी से अच्छी वस्तुयें, बहुमूल्य चीजें, उनका आदरभाव दर्शाने के लिए, वहां भेजी गईं। चोरी-छिपे ले गये, जबरदस्ती ले गये—जैसे कोहिनूर गया, जैसे शिवाजी महाराज की खड्ग, जो आज ब्रिटिश म्यूजियम में है, ले गये। मैंने दो बार यहां पर सवाल उठाया, हमारा देश इस पर गौर करे—जिन वस्तुओं से हम प्रेरणा लें, ऐसी चीजें हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर क्यों रहें। चूंकि अंग्रेज विजेता था, इसलिए वे चीजें वहां गईं, लेकिन अब तो वे वापिस आनी चाहियें। हमारी इण्डिया हाउस लाइब्रेरी है, उसको वापस लाने के लिए श्री हुमायु कबीर जी ने बहुत प्रयत्न किया, किन्तु आगे चल कर शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने उस चीज को क्यों छोड़ दिया—यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। उसको अब वापिस क्यों नही लाते। विजेता के रूप में जब चीज चली जाती है तो जब सामान्य स्थिति पैदा हो जाती है तो उसको वापिस क्यों नहीं लाते? हिटलर के आक्रमण के दिनो मे बहुत सी कलाकृतियां और अन्य चीजें यूरोप के देशो से वहां लाई गईं, लेकिन स्थिति बदलने के बाद उन चीजों को उन देशो को लौटाया गया। इसलिए आवश्यकता इस चीज की है कि हिन्दुस्तान सरकार साहस लेकर इन चीजों को वापस लाने का प्रयत्न करे। जहां-जहां म्यूजियम्ज है और उनमें जहां-जहां भारत की चीजें दिखाई देती है, जब तक उनकी वैध बिक्री का पता नहीं चले, तब तक उन को चोरी किया हुआ सामान ही समझा जायेगा। इसलिए साहस लेकर हमारी सरकार कहे कि जहां-जहां हमारी चीजें गई हैं.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Can that be provided in this Bill?

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : This can be the second Bill, I am giving certain suggestions that it should be modified. When Government would like to stop exports and smuggling, Government can go a step forward.

अपनी चीज जब हम को मालूम हैं और साबित होने के बाद भी हमको वापस नहीं मिलती तो हमारी आजादी के गौरव का मतलब क्या होगा।

हमारे पूना में एक राजा केलकर संग्रहालय है, उन्होंने बहुत सी पुरानी चीजों का संग्रह किया है। हैदराबाद में सालार जंग संग्रहालय है, किन्तु

उससे भी पिछले दिनों बहुत सी चीजें चोरी गई हैं। जो एक व्यक्ति कला के पीछे पड़कर स्वयं ऐसी चीजों का संग्रह करता है, मैंने स्वयं जाकर उनके संग्रहालयों को देखा है, वृद्ध होते हुए भी जब इतनी सारी चीजों को उन्होंने इकट्ठा किया है, तो मैं हैरान रह गया जब एक रेलवे पास जैसी मामूली चीज भी कैंसिल कर दी गई। खुद तो करते नहीं और यदि कोई कला के पीछे पड़ कर स्वय ऐसी वस्तुओं को देखकर आये, उनको संग्रहीत करने का प्रयास करे, तो क्या ऐसे व्यक्तियों के प्रति हमारा यह कर्त्तव्य नहीं है कि उनको रजिस्ट्रेशन और लायसेंस के लिए कोई कानूनी तकलीफ न हो।

एक बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करूंगा—जैसे यहां की कला-कृति को तोड़ा गया, किन्तु आज जैसे कलाकृति की बिक्री हो रही है, वैसे यहां विचार की बिक्री भी हो रही है। मानों देश राम-कृष्ण को भूल गया, किन्तु आज राम-कृष्ण का नाम अमरीका और इंग्लैंड मे सुनाई देने लगा है। वहां भी राम-कृष्ण की मूर्तियां पैदा होने लगी है। इसमें कोई चोरी-छिपे जाने का सवाल नहीं है, यहां जैसी मूर्तियां है, वैसी ही मूर्तियां अमरीका में बन रही हैं, इंगलैंड में बन रही हैं तो आगे चल कर हमारे यहां पत्थर की सुन्दर मूर्ति मे जो सजीवता देने की क्षमता थी—यह विचार बड़े महत्व का है, यह विचार यदि दुनिया से जाता है, अपनी मूर्तियां वहां भी खड़ी होती है, अपनी कलाकृतियां वहां भी खड़ी होती हैं, भारत का इतिहास वहां भी जाता है तो हमें इसमें खुशी है—लेकिन जब तक हमारे देश से जो चोरी छिपे जाता है, उस चोरी पर साहसिक कदम नहीं उठायेंगे, तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा और यदि सरकार ऐसा कदम उठाती है तो हम जरूर उसका स्वागत करेंगे।

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK (Puri) : Sir, this is a welcome measure though long overdue.

In this connection, I would like to mention a few points. There are a large number of temples in Orissa which are in dilapidated condition but not protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. There are only, as Mr Jagannatha Rao Joshi just now said, sign-boards, and there the duty ends.

I would like to mention here about the village of Hirapur where there is the temple of Chausati Joginis. Unfortunately, some of the Joginis have been stolen away though the temple is preserved by the Government of India. Similarly, in the village of Chaurasi, there are 84 temples and 84 deities but there is only one temple preserved, known as Barahi temple. That is the only temple protected but it is only preservation by name. The temple has developed cracks and it is susceptible to rain and destruction. No steps have been taken for its repairs. There is only one guard posted there to look after these monuments but he does not stay there.

Then there are a large number of small deities in that Prachi valley which were excavated by the Government of India at a cost of a few lakhs but the excavations are not preserved. Many of them have been stolen away and we do not know where they have gone. They have gone with the connivance of those in charge of them Otherwise, these things could not have happened.

Recently there has been an excavation done in Ratnagiri by Smt. Devala Mitra who excavated but all those things are not to be found there. They have been removed from that place because that place is not accessible. If that place is not accessible and if you go there, how can you read the history ? If there are such places, those places should be preserved and a museum should be attached there.

There is another temple which is known Alala Nath, derived from the word 'Alwars' and this temple which is connected with the Jagannath temple of Puri has its importance because of the Twelve Alwars and it has some connection with Tamil. All the inscriptions there and the *Tamra Patras* have been lost. I myself reported it to the Government of India. Dr Raghavan of Madras University is aware of it as I had personally told about the *Tamra Patras*. But these things are now missing because there was no proper authority to be handed over for preservation.

Now, another point. If you do not know what are the monuments to be preserved, how

[Shri Banamali Patnaik]

can you control the exports ? There must be a list maintained by the officer of the Archaeological Department who must be empowered to take photo copies of it and a copy must be available with all the District Officers. Now, Orissa is attached to the Calcutta Circle. The Eastern Circle is very big. Therefore, a separate circle at Bubaneswar will help in proper preservation of these ancient monuments in which Orissa abounds. There is only a junior officer in Bubaneswar. He did not know anything. He is not a competent officer to deal with such things. There must be some higher authority to maintain all these monuments and records. Also as I said earlier, photo copies of these things should be taken and a list maintained so that whenever he is transfered, the incoming officer is aware of the details of preservation.

There is one temple, the Raj Rani temple in Bubaneswar. All the land around it has been leased out and the temple has lost all its beauty because of the slums springing up near about. Some of the *Parsva devtas* have been stolen away. This happens even in the capital city. These things are happening because there is no preservation or protection. Then the connivance of the officials also is there. It is said that to prepare a *murti* is less costly than to sell it because it fetches a high price. There are various other things which are not yet controlled under this Act. Let us have a rule how all these things should be controlled and should be preserved.

An object of art is a priceless beauty. An art object may be of value of Rs. 15,000 and it may be of the value of Rs. 1 lakh to somebody else. So you cannot have an arbitration about the price of an art object There is the Malwala palace of Raja Dharamkaran where I attended a dinner ; Mr. Chandulal Trivedi was there. Large number of beautiful paintings were there. These are from the Moghul period. It is said that these paintings were from the days of Akbar. It is preserved there. He wanted to hand it over to the Department in the meanwhile something has been lost. I do not know what has happened to it.

The Jagannath temple at Puri has not been declared as an ancient monument of national importance under the Preservation of Ancient Monuments Act. It is now under the State Government's management. Certain cracks have appeared. The Governor of Orissa, Mr. Joginder Singh appealed to the public for its repairs. Is it possible for the public to do it ? The temple is known for its magnificence and grandeur. So many foreigners come and visit the temple. Once such cracks begin to appear what will happen ? How can the temple be preserved ? There are *Pandas* and *Sevayats*. They are responsible for preservation of the deities only they are in charge of. But what happens is, some other people take away the smaller deities from inside the temple. You will see some of the places just remaining vacant. There should be a list of these deities for preservation.

There is the Madalapanji in the temple at Jagannath which has been preserved for 800 years. Photostat copies should be printed and distributed to all the other museums. Herein is written how Shankaracharya and Guru Nanak visited the temple and worshipped it. If such photostat copies are sent to other museums it will be of great use to those museums and it will ensure that there will be no chance of destroying this Madalapanji (chronological history).

The British people did not care for the preservation of art objects. During the British period many were lost. One Mr. Biren Roy of Puri collected some beautiful pieces of architecture and sold them to British people. He got OBE. MBE and other titles.

In the Institute of Sanskrit at Puri there were large number of Sanskrit manuscripts which were rare. Dr. Raghavan, Prof. of Sanskrit of Madras University visited and examined them and he recommended for their publication. But some of them are missing. Some of these Sanskrit books which are rare things are in Deutsche museum at Munich and in the Albert Hall in London, How could these things go away ? We should prevent that. It is very important that we should preserve them. I agree with what Mr. Daga has said. The Bill is defective in the sense that it will not help in preservation of these articles. I request the Minister to see that a more comprehensive Bill is brought forward. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : I am extremely grateful to the hon. Members who

have taken part in this Debate. It is an extremely encouraging sign. It shows the concern of the whole nation in the matter of preservation of art treasures and its cultural antiquities. I know that the time allotted for the discussion is already over. I shall attempt to be as brief as possible and I will resist the temptation of going into all the points that have been raised.

I can only make one general submission, namely that Government are deeply benefited by the suggestions which have been offered by hon. Members, and we shall try to do our best to see that as many of these suggestions as can be acted upon are in fact acted upon.

There are just a few points to which I would make a very brief reference. Firstly, in regard to the birth-place of Raja Ram Mohun Roy, the house which is there in the village Radhanagar was inspected, and the inspection revealed that the only structure that stands at the site today is a modern structure called the Ram Mohun Smriti Mandir. The ancestral house of the Raja at Raghunathpur is reduced to a few broken walls while the house .....

SHRI MANORAJAN HAZRA (Arambagh) : Perhaps the hon. Minister has misunderstood what I had said. I was referring to the ancestral house which is in Calcutta, and which is there on the Upper Circular Road under the Police Commissioner

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I was just coming to that. So far as the Calcutta house is concerned, one of my friends here, an hon. Member from Calcutta has raised this question with me, and I have started corresponding with the Government of West Bengal, and I hope that after a proper inspection is done, some way out will be found.

So far as the Hazarwali Palace at Murshidabad is concerned, the Government of India have decided to bring this under protection as a monument of national importance, and we are in touch with the Government of West Bengal.

I have been alarmed to hear, and I had heard it in the other House also, and I heard this point raised by an hon. Member here about the thefts there. We have started taking action. I did not know about it until it was raised in Parliament, and we will do our best to see that objects are not smuggled out.

With regard to the gracious lady, the hon. Member from Jaipur, I would not have liked to comment upon some of her observations in view of the tremendous personal esteem in which I hold her, but in order to set the record right, I have to make at least a couple of observations.

It is not a fact that the thefts of our art objects have increased since Independence. I have had the occasion to work in the various museums in England and in Europe, and all those beautiful collections from India which are to be found there were taken out before Independence and not after Independedce.

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI OF JAIPUR : I thank the hon Minister very much for pointing this out to me, because obviously he knows more about the subject. Since 1941, ever since they made this Act, and even before that, as the hon. Member there pointed out, there were many things which went to the British Museum, because after all, India was part of Britain, and so it is quite natural that a quite fabulous collection went to the Dublin Museum and other museums in England. We all knew about it... ...

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : As far as I recall, she made the statement that thefts and smuggling had started after Independence. For example, if an Indian Prince gave an Indian art object to a Viceroy as a present, would it not be theft and smuggling ? . .....

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI OF JAIPUR : It is the same as if the President gave a gift and so on to the President of the USSR or somebody like that. It is just the same thing.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I must confess that the scales of value judgements are a little different.

I am conscious of the fact that there are many princely rulers who took great care to preserve works of art and to preserve their records. Unfortunately, some of them did not pay enough attention to even this aspect.

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

For example, if I may make a personal confession, in spite of the kindness of the gracious lady to help me see the records of Akbar's reign in the house of Jaipur there are no records so far located of Akbar's reign. This is so surprising, considering that there was no noble who was closure to Akbar than Raja Man Singh, and even though in petty houses in various parts of U.P., Punjab and Rajasthan, documents of Akbar's reign are available, it is very surprising that in the house which was closest to Akbar there is no document of Akbari period available.

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI OF JAIPUR : I am afraid, and I know, that in the house of Jaipur, there is no document of Maharaja Jai Singh either. The Rajasthan Government have taken them all.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I am referring to the documents I had occasion to see earlier ; as I said, nothing pains me more. But I must submit that I am a professional historian. I have been going into these matters. I have been taking interest in these matters. All that must say is that I wish this consciousness of records and of the art treasures had been as universal as is the desire of this whole House, and I share that desire, and I think that all our people are becoming more and more conscious of their importance.

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI OF JAIPUR : May I just ask the hon. Minister one thing ?.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is one too many.

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI OF JAIPUR : It is nothing to do with Rajasthan or Jaipur. I am referring now to the Palace in Calcutta ; it is falling into pieces. I am asking the hon. Minister to recommend that to the West Bengal Government for being taken over.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I wish this had been an occasion to discuss the functioning of the Archaeological Survey of India. I would be very glad to answer all the questions that have been raised by the hon. Member, but unfortunately, the scope of the Bill is rather limited. Therefore, I purpose to confine my remarks to some of the points that have been raised. A point has been quite rightly raised that there might be procedural difficulties in registration. I can give this assurance to the House that when framing the rules, we shall take proper care to ensure that the registration is facilitated.

My hon. friend Shri Jharkhande Rae has made one observation which has pained me, and I consider it my duty to make a statement about that. That is with regard to the Director-General of Archaeological Survey of India and to the officers of the Archaeological Survey of India. If there is any specific complaint, I any willing to look into it, but I feel that it is most unfair to have such a general charge being mentioned in the House. I would like to state that I have my confidence in the officers of the Archaeological Survey of India, and I wish to take this opportunity of paying a tribute to their ability and to the devotion with which they have been doing their work

As regards the point raised by my hon. friend Shri M. C. Daga, I am afraid I am unable to understand part of the point.....

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Kangra) : He may be asked to repeat it again.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I just do not know how this is going to stifle art. I think that there is no question of any living artist being brought within the purview of the present Act.

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI OF JAIPUR : Whom will the artists produce for ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : If she wishes to have a dialogue, I am quite willing, and I request I may be permitted to use rather strong words.....

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI OF JAIPUR : What Shri M. C. Daga meant was 'whom will the artist produce for ?'

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I am in your hands, Sir. If you permit me, I shall answer every point raised by the hon. lady.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Please permit him, Sir, because we want to hear him.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : Sir, the important point that has been raised by the hon. Member is with regard to the fees, and he referred to all the rulings about taxes. A fee is not a tax, and there is a basic difference between a fee and a tax, and, therefore, that point does not arise.

I had referred in my original speech to the fact that at the UNESCO convention, certain countries were dragging their feet. Unfortunately, this House does not have control over the UNESCO, It has only control over the the Indian delegation which goes and makes a submission to the UNESCO. Therefore, to leave the question of the export of antiquities to UNESCO over which this House has no control, does not, I think, meets with the wishes of this House.

My hon. friend from the DMK probably did not bother to listen to my short and brief introductory speech. Otherwise, he would not have raised some of the points which he raised. I admire him for taking every opportunity to say how wonderful the government of Tamil Nadu is.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is his job.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : That is his job. I remember a statement by Ichhkov of Russia. In 1875, he started a war scare by saying "If Germany attacks France, then Russia would go to the assistance of France." Then Bismarck remarked that "If Ichhkov so desires, I am quite willing to have five-franc pieces struck with the legend 'Ichhkov, the protector of France'. But why start a war scare ?"

I entirely agree that the antiquities should not be exported for money. That point has quite rightly been made out. Even the Central Government cannot now export without undergoing all the processes—

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The point raised by Mr. Jharkhande Rai was that they are being sold by those Rajas.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : After this Bill, it will not be possible. That is why I have pleaded in this House that this Bill may be approved as soon as possible, and if any further points are to be raised, I am quite willing to come before this hon. House and say, "Please add this one and please add that one."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Unless it is assented to by the President, they can sell them.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : No. The present rules have certain lacunae, although even with the present rules, export without licence is not possible. This Bill is seeking to plug all these loopholes so that it should not be possible to sell any of our antiquities abroad. That is the whole intention of the Government.

The question of the Brihadeeswara temple was raised by my hon. friend. I had a talk with my colleague, the Education Minister of Tamil Nadu, and there, I said, let us appoint a committee consisting of the Director of Archaeology of Tamil Nadu, a representative of the Director-General of Archaeological Survey of India and any professor of archaeology or ancient history in any of the universities of Tamil Nadu. Let them say that from an expert point of view the site which was chosen for installing a modern statue was proper. Then I would accept it. I do not think that these matters should be made into a question of Centre-States controversy We are all on the same side of the fence. There is no difference between the States and the Centre in the desire to preserve our antiquities. But it was a question of the specialists. versus the generalists. I have every respect for the generalists, but there are occasions when expert opinion ought to be accepted.

I had the privilege of being a member of the Wheeler Committee myself, and I can assure the hon. Member that I shall do all that lies in my power to see that its recommendations, as far as they lie within the power of the Government, are implemented as quickly as possible.

The hon. Member Shri Shastri raised the question of authority. That has to be determined by the rules. So far as the question of price is concerned, there is already an Art Purchases Committee, a Committee of experts, which takes decisions on these points.

I entirely agree that every step should be taken to see that the protected monuments are

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

really protected. The Government of India have recently appointed a very large number of chowkidars to look after the monuments to ensure that thefts do not take place. We are also considering several steps and getting the co-operation of the State Governments for this. This point, which was raised by Shri Jagannathrao Joshi, is quite correct. I entirely agree with him. My only point is that I do not know whether I can prohibit the export of thought from India.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : I raised the question of Kohinoor, which is a matter of national honour. I want some clarification on this.

PROF. S NURUL HASAN : If it had been in the power of this House, I would have run to Britain and brought it back myself.

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI OF JAIPUR : I am not trying to have a dialogue. Has the Kohinoor originally come from India or from Persia ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : Originally it has come from what is now known as Andhra Pradesh.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put to the vote amendment No. 1 moved by Shri M. C. Daga for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to regulate the export trade in antiquites and art treasures, to provide for the prevention of smuggling of, and fraudulent dealings in, antiquities, to provide for the compulsory acquisition of antiquities and art treasures for preservation in public places and to provide for certain other matters connected therewith or incidental or ancillary thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up clause-by-clause consideration.

Clause 2—(*Definitions*)

Amendment made :

"Page 2,—

for lines 9 and 10, *substitute*—

"for the purposes of this Act, which has been in existence for not less than one hundred years ; and" (2)

(*Prof. S. Nurul Hasan*)

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI OF JAIPUR : I beg to move :

Page 2,—

omit lines 1 and 2. (13)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put amendment No. 13, moved by Shrimati Gayatri Devi, to the vote of the House,

Amendment No. 13 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(*Regulation in export trade in antiquities and art treasures*)

SHRI M. C. DAGA : I beg to move :

Page 2,—

after line 32, *insert*—

"Provided that in special circumstances, the person who wants to export any antiquity or art-treasure and has obtained the permission of the prescribed authority, may export the same." (3)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put amendment No. 3, moved by Shri Daga, to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 to 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 8—(*Grant of licence*)

SHRI M. C. DAGA : I beg to move :

Page 3, lines 23 and 24,—

omit "after holding such inquiry as he deems fit," (5)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put amendment No 5, moved by Shri Daga, to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 5 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 9 to 11 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are two amendments given notice of by Shri Daga. Is he moving them ?

SHRI M. C. DAGA : I am not moving them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then, I put clauses 12 to 17 together to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That clauses 12 to 17 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 12 to 17 were added to the Bill.

Clause 18—(*Provisions of sections 14, 16 and 17 not to apply in certain cases*)

SHRI M. C. DAGA : I beg to move :

Page 6, line 25,—

add at the end—

"and in the educational institutions and places of worship " (8)

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I beg to move :

Page 6, line, 24—

for "archive," *substitute*—

"archive ; or" (11)

Page 6,—

after line 24, *insert*—

"(iv) in an educational or cultural institution," (12)

SHRI M. C. DAGA : They have accepted one part of my amendment already. These words "educational or cultural institution" have been added by an amendment moved by the Government. I have mentioned also "Places of worship". But they say, only educational or cultural.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : My point is that the place of worship cannot be owned, controlled and managed by the Government. Therefore, I have re-phrased it to bring it under the qualifying clause educational or cultural institution owned, controlled and managed by the Government.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There is a contradiction. He says that the place of worship cannot be controlled by the Government. It is felt by everybody that God is everywhere. When they are controlling all the other places, why should they not control temples and other places of worship also ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : First I put amendment No 8 moved by Shri Daga to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 8 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I put amendment Nos. 11 and 12 to clause 18

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

moved by Prof. Nurul Hasan to the vote of the House.

The question is :

Page 6, line 24—

for "archive," *substitute*—

"archive ; or" (11)

Page 6,—

after line 24, *insert*—

(iv) in an educational or cultural institution," (12)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 18, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 19—(*Power of Central Government to compulsorily acquire antiquities and art treasures*)

SHRI M. C. DAGA : I beg to move :

Page 6, lines 33 to 35,—

for "and it shall be lawful for the Collector to take possession of such antiquity or art treasure, for which purpose the Collector may use such force as may be necessary."

substitute

"and if the owner of the antiquity or art treasure objects to the decision of the Government, he may within a period of thirty days from the date of the intimation, make a representation to the Central Government putting forth his objections." (9)

Page 6,—

omit lines 36 to 40. (10)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put Amendments 9 and 10, moved by Shri M. C. Daga to Clause 19 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 9 and 10 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 19 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are no further amendments. I shall put the rest of the Clauses and the rest of the Bill to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That Clauses 20 to 33, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 20 to 33, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted

14.42 hrs.

MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI

SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): I beg to move* :

"That the Bill further to amend the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

This is a very simple but very important Bill that this is being brought forward before the House. The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act 1957 was enacted with a view to promoting and developing the mines in this country. This Act has been in operation since 1957, during which period the country has made tremendous progress and advances in mines For instance, the coal production has increased from 39 million tonnes in 1955 to 75 million tonnes by the end of 1971. Iron ore production has increased from 4.7 million tonnes to 33 million tonnes and so have all the other minerals like bauxite, copper, zinc. The industries which depend on the use of minerals as feedstock have also made gigantic strides. Progress in respect of iron and steel, fertiliser, cement, chemical and other industries, not to speak of power generation, could not have been possible without a parallel growth in the mining industry. In all this growth, a dominant role has been played by the public sector, and it has been established beyond doubt that rapid industrial development can take place only when an integrated approach is built up through the public sector. A stage has now been reached when, unless proper integration is brought about between the discovery, development and production of minerals on the one hand and the industries based on these minerals on the other, difficulties will be faced in maintaining rapid and even growth in all sectors. Time has, therefore, come when a suitable legislative framework should be provided to permit rapid development of mineral industries at minimum cost to the nation and to the tax payer.

The industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 imposed a responsibility on the Central Government for regulation and development of minerals. By and large, over these 15 years it has been found possible to maintain a degree of co-operation and co-ordination between the Centre on the one hand and the States on the other, which is essential for the proper development of mines and minerals. It has been our experience that the State Governments have played a significant role in promoting the growth of the mining sector through their administration of the laws and regulations relating to mines and mining.

The development targets for electricity, steel, fertilisers, aluminium, copper, zinc, cement and other products based on minerals during the fifth and sixth plans will call for a scale of development of mineral resources of the country of much larger dimensions than has been experienced in the past. It will be necessary to break through many established conceptions and to initiate many bold steps if the country is to go forward to the attainment of these targets—targets which are essential for our survival as an economically self-reliant nation. Time has, therefore, come to see whether the legal framework is adequate for the attainment of these objectives.

Over the years the Central Government has developed an institutional framework for periodical consultation both with the mining interests as well as with the State Governments with regard to the administration of the laws affecting mines and mining as well as the progress in implementation of development targets. The Mineral Advisory Board, consisting of representatives of all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations as well as representatives of associations of mine-owners and Chamber of Commerce, has met on an average once a year during the 18 years for this purpose. It has been possible through these meetings for the representatives of the Government and those of the mining industry to sit around the same table for detailed discussion on the problems facing the mining industry, with particular reference to the legislative framework provided by the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act. Much valuable information has thereby been collected and made use of, whenever possible, either in policy framing or in legislation. Similarly, with the purpose of a closer integrated approach in the framing of legislative policies and in the administration of the relevent laws, an annual conference of State Ministers in charge of geology and mining has been held during the last few years. This conference also provided a forum for exchange of experiences and mutual consultations.

Largely, as a result of the discussions

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Shahnawaz Khan]

held in the Mineral Advisory Board, it appeared necessary to bring about certain modifications in the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act so as to remove certain lacunae as well as to introduce certain new provisions in keeping with the emerging pattern of development. Notably, the land reform measures carried out in various States reveal the need for modifying the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act in such a manner as to remove the last vestiges of the old system of landlordism in the field of minerals. The experience of the administration of the Land Reforms Act, particularly in such States as Bihar and West Bengal, underlined the need for streamlining certain provisions which have been incorporated in clause 9 of the Bill under consideration.

In addition to the above, the amendments now proposed incorporate new thinking with regard to the imposition of a ceiling on individual holdings of mining leases. Members will agree that it will be in consonance with the spirit of the times if some limit was imposed on the extent of mineral concessions an individual can hold so that, without in any way discouraging small scale mining activities, provision is also made against concentration of wealth in the field of minerals. The amendments also cover mineral concessions in respect of minerals underlying the ocean within the territorial waters or the continental shelf of India. The measure has become necessary in view of the new vistas that have opened up by the emergence of new methods of mineral exploration and exploitation under the sea.

In drawing up of development plants for industry it is essential also to have as precise a knowledge as possible of the extent of reserves of the minerals which will provide the raw materials for these industries. At present the assessment of such reserves is possible only in respect of lands over which no prospecting licence or mining lease has been granted to any person. However it is common knowledge that large areas are held under prospecting lease about which precise information about the extent of reserves is not available. It is now proposed by one of the amendments *vide* Clause 11 of the Bill, by which the Central Government may authorise the GSI or any other agency to go and explore for minerals within such areas.

Certain other amendments are being proposed on the suggestion of various State Governments such as enhancement of penalties for infringement of the Mineral Concession Rules, creation of a first charge on the assets of the holder of mining lease on account of mining dues and applicability of Minor Mineral Rules to quarry leases.

Finally, it has been the view of many State Governments, which the Central Govt. fully shares, that the existence of mining leases should not be allowed to stand in the way of development of an industry of national importance. There are instances where the existence of such private interests proved to be a stumbling block in the way of smooth functioning of the industries in the public sector. Clause 2 of the Bill accordingly provides that if the public interest so demands the Central Government, in consultation with the State Governments, may request the State Governments to make a premature termination of such a mining lease and to grant that area to a public sector corporation.

Sir, I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are notices of two amendments. One is by Shri Modi and the other by Shri Daga. Mr. Daga is not present. Do you want to move Mr Modi ?

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI (Sikar) : I do not want to move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So, these are not moved.

Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

Shri Halder.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram) : Sir, I support the amendments in general. It took 14 years for the Government to rectify the defects in the functioning of the Mines and Minerals. I agree with the following principal points :—

(i) Imposition of a ceiling on individua holdings of prospecting licences andI mining leases ;

(ii) Imposition of a speacific obligation on holders of mining leases in respect of payment of royalty for minerals removed by their agents, sub-lessees or employees ;

(iii) Provision of a statutory basis for calculation of dead rent ;

(iv) Introduction of regulations governing mineral concessions in respect of minerals underlying the ocean within the territorial waters or the continental shelf of India ; and

(v) Application of Minor Mineral Rules to Quarry leases.

Sir, the provision regarding the termination of mining leases which is going to be inserted in Clause 4A(1) and (2) is reasonable It says :

"Where the Central Govt., after consultation with the State Govt., is of opinion that it is expedient in the interest of regulation of mines and mineral development so to do, it may request the State Govt. to make a premature termination of a mining lease in respect of any mineral, other than a minor mineral and, on receipt of such request, the State Govt. shall make an order making a premature termination of such mining lease and granting a fresh mining lease in favour of such Govt. company or corporation owned or controlled by Government as it may think fit."

I think that this is a reasonable provision.

Then, new section 6(1) would read thus :

"No person shall acquire in any one State in respect of any mineral or prescribed group of associated minerals—

(a) one or more prospecting licences covering a total area of more than fifty square kilometers ; or

(b) one or more more mining leases covering a total area of more than ten square kilometres ;".

Since a proviso has been incorporated, the limits fixed under these now sub-sections (a) and (b) could have been reduced further and that would have been a step towards a more equitable distribution of wealth. The reduction of the limit should not be allowed to be made a pretext by the mineowners to victimise or retrench the workers, and the hon. Minister should give us an assurance to that effect. I demand here that for the development of the mines and for the progress of the country, all the mines should be nationalised.

In this amending Bill, provision has been made for a statutory basis for taking up investigations. I want to say that the powers given to the Geological Survey of India under the proposed sections 18A (1) and (2) should be exercised with great care and attention so that only a very small portion of the standing crop is destroyed. The hon. Minister should give an assurance in this regard so that the least possible damage is done, and I would also request the hon. Minister to see that the time for the standing crops is extended.

Lastly, I would like to say that unless we protect the interests of the workers and their rights, all the tall talk of regulating and developing the functioning of the mines will be of no use.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall resume discussion on this Bill on the next day. Now, we shall take up Private Members' Business.

14.58 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR (Mathurapur) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Seventeenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd August, 1972."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Seventeenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 23rd August, 1972".

The motion was adopted

14.59 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : URGENT PROBLEMS OF ECONOMIC STAGNATION OF WEST BENGAL—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Indrajit Gupta on the 11th August, 1972 :

> "This House demands that the Government should fulfil, without delay or dilution, its commitments and responsibilities towards solutions of West Bengal's urgent problems of economic stagnation".

Shri B. K. Daschowdhary may now resume his speech. He has already taken 17 minutes. I think he will now utter his concluding sentence.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Kindly give me five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are other speakers also, and we do not have much time left.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Ever since the country embarked upon this planned economy .....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member has started as if he is making a new speech.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : No ; since my last speech was about fifteen days ago, naturally, I have to recollect to the House what I was saying. I shall try to finish my speech as early as possible.

Ever since the country embarked on economic planning or planned development through the Five Year Plans, we have seen that the professed policies of the Five Year Plans have been belied in many ways both in practice and in their practical applications. As a result of this, what has happened ? The gap between the rich and the poor regions has widened, and the regional imbalances have widened. The eastern region of India is rich in natural resources, but the States in the region have been placed in such a position that their importance has been going down from year to year.

15 hrs.

As I said on the last occasion, for all these reasons, the eastern States, particularly West Bengal, have declined in the industrial and economic spheres. Certain policies of the Government of India are absolutely and solely responsible for this, thus causing a huge drainage of wealth from the astern States, particularly West Bengal, to others.

In this connection, mention must be made of the pricing policy concerning agricultural commidities. To cut the point short, the four major States in the eastern region, West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa and to a certain extent, Tripura also, have jute as one of their principal produce which is exported and earns foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 300 crores. On the pricing of this commodity depends very much the economic prosperity of these States. Their economy is very much linked up with the price of this commodity.

If we take the table as set out in the *Economic Survey* for the current year, we find that the price of cotton and that of jute has varied to such an extent that it has very adversity affected the economy of West Bengal, and other eastern States. Taking the index number based on the 1961-62 (base 100), the price of raw cotton in 1965 was 190.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am told three Ministers wish to intervene. Then there are important members from other parties. Then the Mover has to reply.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I will finish in two minutes. As against that, the price of raw jute was 160, But coming to 1970-71, the price of raw cotton has gone up to 239 while that of raw jute has gone down 118. This is what we find. What happens ? For the last 25 years, all these eastern States, of which the principal loser is West Bengal. have lost Rs. 3,000 crores through the low price of jute alone.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If he cannot organise his speech within the time allocated, I cannot help.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : This is my last sentence.

Considering all these things, the increase in freight rates for the commodities which have

to be taken from the western region to the eastern States for their industrial development, I mean, industrial raw materials, and also taking into account the unfavourable pricing policy, I would make this appeal to Government. Taking certain *ad hoc* measures cannot by themselves resuscitate the economy of West Bengal and other eastern States. The entire policy has to be changed. Then there is the question about the equalisation of iron and steel prices. All these have to be considered. The Government of India must review the pricing policy as set out in the directives of the Economic Survey. Unless certain basic policies are changed in order to resuscitate the economy of the eastern region, there will be no improvement in the economic condition of West Bengal.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : I have a small submission. I will take only five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your party has participated already.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I know. I do not claim it, but I have submitted one amendment—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Very well. You may point out that amendment at the appropriate time. I am told that some of the Ministers want to intervene. I do not have the names of any Minister.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR) : It would depend on the time that is available. How much time would be available ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I can indicate to you the time that we have in our hands, We had 38 minutes, out of which Mr. Daschowdhury has taken six minutes. So, we have 32 minutes to conclude the debate. We can stretch it a little more.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : Why can't we go on with this debate till the end of the day ? Shrimati Maya Ray can also move her resolution, and we can take it over to the next day. That is the usual practice which we follow whenever an important resolution comes up.

SHRI. D P. DHAR : May I make a submission ? Perhaps 32 minutes could be stretched to 35 minutes. But out of that, we have to leave at least 15 minutes for the mover of the resolution, I suppose. That would leave about 20 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will regulate it. It is true that, as Prof. Mukerjee has said, very often we do not keep very strictly to the time-scheduled. We very often stretch it to further than what has been allotted. We can do what he said in view of the importance of the subject. At 5.30, we are to take up another business, absolutely. And there is another resolution coming up. What is the sense of the House ? Shall we extend this debate by one hour ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER . Very well. So. Prof Mukerjee, would you like to make your observations ?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this resolution is not a humdrum recommendation to Government but, as the very wording suggests, it is a warning. I feel that there is no need to go over the details of the malady afflicting West Bengal for many years now. Howsoever the Centre denies the accusations of indifference to the solution of West Bengal's problems, and whatever consolation it may derive from the inaptitude and worse of successive State Governments in West Bengal, run most of the time by the Congress party and for short, troubled interludes by uneasily juxtaposed leftists, the fact remains that West Bengal is in unrelieved distress and Calcutta, a city described even by those who malign it, as "magnificent," even as it is a "monstrous" conglomeration, is in shambles. If things therefore do not change drastically and very soon, this country is in for such trouble as Delhi's vainglorious rulers perhaps cannot envisage.

West Bengal has inherited three decades at least of tension and trouble. The second world war, when Calcutta was almost in the front rank ; the famine of 1943 ; then the communal disturbances which continued for such a length of time ; then the partition and then the refugees streaming in over and over again at recurrent intervals ; and then we saw last

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

year, in 1971, 10 million evacuees appearing in the city of Calcutta. The tensions of these three decades have come to an acute boiling-point. We find the Prime Minister and all her colleagues giving assurances to West Bengal from time to time about so many things and yet, as Mr. Inderjit Gupta pointed out with ample details, Farakka, in spite of Dr. Rao's reassurance from time to time, threatens to be a fake unless not only is there a clarification of the situation by the statement in the House but action which shows that something really and truly is going to happen to save the Calcutta port and the economy not only of West Bengal but of the entire hinterland of Calcutta which covers at least six of our Indian States Once the most highly industrialised State, West Bengal suffers most of all today for lack of rural electrification, and West Bengal now is gripped in a power crisis which does not look as if it can be solved within a measurable distance of time.

Even the second bridge over the Hoogly, which had been so long a time in gestation, is facing new hurdles which should have been taken care of a long time ago. I am told that in regard to the Howrah side of the second bridge new hurdles have arisen which can hardly be surmounted. In regard to transport, the dropping of the circular railway scheme and the substitution thereof by the somewhat kite-flying but rather fascinating project of an under-ground railway give us some hopes regarding the future. But I am not very sure as to how far genuine progress is going to take place in quike enough time.

In spite of the massive investment, a gain, the virtual failure of the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority scheme to make a real impact because of lack of pre-planning and sheer administrative stupidity has augmented the difficulties of the people of that region. The people of the country side in West Bengal, who live largely in the Bronze Age even now, are cruelly ignored, there is lack of implementation of land reforms and, as Shri Gupta pointed out in a documented form, our jute growers are cheated, so that the bosses of the Indian Jute Mills Association who figure in such things as the Goenka poster's scandal can go on flourishing the best way they can.

Unemployment is the most acute and massive in West Bengal compared to the rest of the country. Our State Ministers in West Bengal compete with each other in making forecasts about one hundred thousand or half a million people getting jobs in the near future. They go about making forecasts about what is going to happen. But this kind of "pie in the sky when you die", this kind of an assurance. would help nobody at all ; this is cruel carrot-dangling before the people of our country, and unless some actual results follow in quick enough time things are going to be precarious. But in West Bengal the most repressive policies are also initiated whenever the people's discontent find expression in movements and in struggles. But that is not the way in which a situation like this can be remedied.

Here, therefore, in West Bengal we have a vicious circle which has got to be broken. It is not a question of West Bengal or of Calcutta ; it is the quintessence of the human condition that we see in the whole of India. When you go to the Calcutta airport, for example—my friend, the Minister of Tourism is here—the new air terminal, the international terminal, remains a sort of relic, a sort of potential antiquity to be protected by Prof. Nurul Hasan and his department and that sort of thing while the old, dilapidated domestic airport is unlighted and unequipped and in a condition which on no civilised computation can be called adequate.

We know how the officers of his department—and this is in books written by foreign tourists—for years now have discouraged people, foreign tourists in particular, from going to the Calcutta region, because they want to take care of the health of the foreign tourists more, which is supposed to be in danger if they went to such a disturbed area as Calcutta. The airport in Calcutta today is something of a symbol of the kind of deterioration to which the whole area has been subject, and if that area which is for the north-eastern part of our country, for the six or seven of our States, absolutely vital and cardinal to its economic, social and cultural life, if that area goes down, then God help the rest of India. That is why in West Bengal the grapes of wrath are being stored. They can be grapes of beauty, but where is the vision and statesmanship necessary ?

You see from time to time how the people's discontent breaks out in forms that we do not relish. It should not be imagined that because of the sweet and soothing words sometimes purveyed to West Bengal by the Prime Minister and some other people in her entourage, because of these sweet and soothing words the people of West Bengal would continue to accept the kind of condition to which they have been condemned by more than twenty years of mismanagement, consistent, presistent mismanagemcnt which goes on for all these years. That is why the tension of three decades and the indifference and absolute incapacity of the administration, Central as well as State, running for more than 25 years now, has left my part of the country in a shambles. Something has got to be done about it, because it is from that part of the country—it is in the east that the sun rises. It is from that part of the country that you find every movement has been initiated, and it is from that part of the country you will find again a new redical movement emerging unless these problems are tackled. They might be living in an atmosphere of euphoria. They always refer to what happened in the last two elections. Don't go on singing those songs which are outmoded and which need no longer be sung. Do something here and now. Don't merely dangle a carrot before the people of West Bengal. I know my people feel very strongly. At the moment, they are ready to give some time to the Government to do something about it. But the Government must produce results. The results have not been produced in the last decade or so. And that is why so many problems highlighted by Mr. Inderjit Gupta, Farakka matter, the second bridge, the jute prices, the unemployment problem and so many other things which have been mentioned have become so very acute.

That is why I say that the grapes of wroth stored in West Bengal have shown what kind of thing can happen, what kind of temper our people can be in. That temper will be revived by our people They will try to throw out the shackles of administration which cannot deliver the goods. We are ready to give them some time; we are ready to see that they produce some results. But they have to produce results. If they do not produce results, things might happen in West Bengal, not only in West Bengal but in the rest of the country which will shake the complacency of the people in a manner which I do not wish to contemplate in any specific detail at the moment.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my colleague the Minister for Planning will be intervening in a more extensive and substantial manner. But because this question of Dum Dum airport and aviation has been raised by several speakers, including the mover of the Resolution, Shri Indrajit Gupta, he has asked me to intervene briefly for five minutes in order to explain the position with regard to aviation.

May I say at the outset that any sort of charge that the Government of India is in any way neglecting aviation in Calcutta is extremely unfair and unwarranted. In fact, I remember, when I took over this Ministry in 1967, the construction of the Calcutta terminal building at that time had already been going on for 4-5 years. It was going at a snail's pace. I remember, a question was raised by somebody as to whether, in view of the peculiar situation in Calcutta, we should really continue with that in a big way or whether we should simply crawl along. But we took a definite decision that the work must be completed as early as possible and must be speeded up. So, a lot of money was spent on it. At a cost of over Rs. 2 crores, the terminal building was completed in 1969. The control tower at a cost of Rs. 0.5 crores is under completion. In addition to that, an Airport hotel at a cost of Rs. 1.2 crores was also sanctioned by my Ministry and is now under construction. Therefore, the first thing that I would like to say is, had there been any sort of desire whatsoever on the part of the Government of India to neglect Calcutta, not only would a new project of Airport hotel not have been sanctioned but the terminal building would not have been finished so quickly. As far as we are concerned, we have got the best terminal building in India and the best facilities in Calcutta.

With regard to traffic, the international airlines function on the basis of bilateral agreements and, in those bilateral agreements, it is quite clear that it is the commercial judgement of the airlines concerned which will finally decide whether they are going to operate. There is nothing we as the Government can do to force any particular airline to go anywhere. It has indeed been a matter

[Dr. Karan Singh]

of considerable distress to us, as I have said on several occasions in this House, that several international airlines have pulled out of Calcutta. The reasons for this are many. Certainly, the fact that political conditions were disturbed for many years may have adversely affected the traffic potential. I do not think that airlines would pull out if they still can make money. There must have been something about the traffic potential that caused them to pull out. However, we have gone out of our way to try and encourage tourists to come to Calcutta.

I was rather hurt when my esteemed friend, Prof. H. N. Mukerjee, referred to some incident about four or five years ago where some official in the Department of Tourism somewhere in India was reported by some obscure tourist as having said, "You should not go to Calcutta. It is bad for your health". Whatever may have been t at particular incident, I myself have gone out of my way—I have travelled all over the world ; I was in Europe early this year—in every single press conference, to reiterate that Calcutta and the whole of West Bengal would welcome tourists. I issued special instructions to the Government of India Tourist offices in the country and to the Air India offices that we should make a special publicity for Calcutta, So, there is really no reason, whatsoever, for our esteemed friends to continue to nurture this sort of grievance which is entirely without foundation. Air India, from the 3rd November, is going to operate a new service, originating from Calcutta, going to London and terminating in Calcutta, because there was a justifiable feeling that they could not go directly, they had to go to Bombay or Delhi in order to get the ticket. I had intervened in the matter, and Air India will be operating that new service from 3rd November.

With regard to Jumbos, it is true that Jumbos are being operated for the time being on the high density routes between Delhi, Bombay and New York, but as soon as the Jumbos operate to the east, *i.e.*, to Tokyo, as soon as that becomes commercially feasible and we have enough planes, certainly Calcutta will also be serviced by Jumbos.

I will just give one example of the way in which—if I may say so with very great respect—some of our friends from Bengal tend to mis-read and mis-interpret events just because they have this inborn feeling that they are not being given a fair deal. My hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, said that Calcutta has got category II-ILO whereas Bombay and Delhi have category I. It so happens that category II-ILO is infinitely superior to Category I. Category I is the first stage and category II-ILS is a much better stage. In fact, Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi have Category II. Just because somebody hears it is Category II, they assume that Category I is better than Category II and therefore, they make a grievance out of it.

I would. therefore, very respectfully urge on my hon friends on the other side of the House to give up this idea that the Government of India in any of its department—and I can certainly speak for the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation—will do anything to adversely affect the interests of Calcutta. Calcutta, and West Bengal, is a vital part of our nation and it is as much the duty of all of us, from whichever part of the country we may come from, to see that these interests are not adversely affected, that they are safeguarded. That, Sir, is what we intend to do.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I do not want to deal with the whole problems that West Bengal is facing today. I only want to draw your attention, and the attention of the Government, to only one aspect, namely, the discriminatory policy of the Government, how it is contributing to the economy of West Bengal. I come to the policy of recruitment in regard to our armed forces. In regard to West Bengal, the same stepmotherly attitude, the condemnatory attitude, the discriminatory attitude, that was followed by the British rulers against Bengal and the Bengalis, the same policy is being followed even today, although the first C.-in-C of our national Army, Gen. Cariappa said on 15th August 1950 :

> "Every Indian, whether he comes from east or south or west or north or centre can make a good soldier provided he has certain essential qualities that are required in a soldier and has good officers to command him and is equipped well."

It is a historical fact that during the Moghul days it was Bengal which had contributed to the Moghul army during the period

of East India Company it was Bengal which had contributed to the British army—it was the Bengal army that was the main-stay of the British ; they recruited only from Bengal and Bihar. But after 1857 rebellion, we know what happened to the fate of the Bengalis ; they were declared as non-material race. That policy is still being followed by our Government, I will just give you the figure. This is the figure given by our Defence Minister in reply to a question on April 7 last : the State-wise record—I will not go into the past-but to only 1970-71—Assam 1038, Bihar—2300, Orissa—523, West Bengal—1114, Punjab—7353, Haryana—3780, UP—7460 and Rajasthan—3557, Himachal Pradesh—1180 and Kashmir—1375. That means that less than 2% is recruited from West Bengal and more than 60% from a few favoured northern States of Haryana, Punjab, UP and Kashmir. Even out of these 1114 of West Bengal, most of the recruits are Gurkhas and from the non-Bengalis who are also domiciled in Bengal, and naturally, if you take that into account, then the actual number of Bengalis recruited will come to less than 500.

I want to draw your attention that it is not a question of—I should say—only injuring the pride of the Bengalis but it is affecting the growth of West Bengal in the industrial sector, and agricultural sector and the economical potential also. I would like to give you a quotation to show that the same policy is being pursued. Mr. Casey, a former Governor of Bengal, wrote a book called '*Personal Experiences*'. There he says :

> "One of the many differences between Bengal and a province like Punjab came to light to-day when I was told that the equivalent of £ 20,000,000 (Rs. 27 crores at the then exchange rate) comes into the Punjab each year by way of pay and pension for serving and retired members of the fighting forces. It must have an appreciable effect on the prosperity of the Punjab. Practically, nothing comes into Bengal from this source, as practically no Bengalis serve in the fighting services".

Another book, I quote from, is '*Agony of West Bengal*' written by a reputed journalist, Mr. Ranjit Roy Choudhary which I would request the Minister to go through if the Government want to really know the problems of West Bengal. He says :

> "In the 1950 jawans in the armed forces sent to Punjab and Haryana more than Rs. 50 crores representing savings of their pay and allowances every year. To-day (1971) I am told on good authority the only annual savings of the Jawans from the Punjab and Haryana exceed Rs. 200 crores a year. This money does not lie idle but is invested in agriculture and industry in Punjab and Haryana".

As I have said, if we take even Casey's figures, it is 20 million pounds every year, and now in 1970-71 Rs. 200 crores every year poured into Punjab and Haryana. Naturally, as I said already, it has an effect on the economy of those States. It is being invested and it has an impact there on the industry, agriculture and other spheres also.

I would also draw your attention to another point. That is about the policy of employment of ex-defence personnel by the Government. As it has been stated in the Defence Ministry's report this year also, that 10% of the vacancies in Class III categories of the Central services are reserved for ex-Servicemen and 20% of the Class IV categories are also reserved for ex-servicemen. According to a judgement given by the Supreme Court, this quantum can be revised upto 50%. What does it mean ? What will be its effect ? You will have in those categories more than 60% recruits from only just a specialist sector and a small sector for whom this quantum in services is going to be reserved. The result of that particularly in the case of Bengali people and also the people of Orissa and Assam will be that their percentage in the Central Services which is almost every year decreasing will dwindle further, It will have this effect. Not only that, I would draw your attention to another thing. West Bengal every year pays Rs. 600 crores to our national revenue and we spend for the defence on an average Rs. 1300 crores. That means roughly 33% of our national revenue is spent for our defence purposes. West Bengal's contribution is Rs. 200 crores to the defence purposes. What is the benefit that she derives ? That hardly comes to one per cent. There was a general theory that Bangalees are good for the air force or the navy, having engineering capacity, having capacity of handling technical equipments etc. but that they are not fit for the ground forces. I just want to quote a sentence from a book, The *Himalayan Blunder* by Brigadier J. P. Dalvi, While

[Shri Samar Guha]

describing the Thagla ridge battles of October 10, 1962, with the Chinese, he says :

> "Jamadar Bose's platoon was left with 10 men after holding three Chinese attacks. He too charged with his Bayonet. I hope that the conduct and gallantry of Jamadar Biswas and Jamadar Bose and their men will forever still the voice of those who delighted in denigrating the martial prowess of our Bengali brethren. They fought with great elan and determination".

During the last war, we were looking for the Bengali people in the Armed force for geo-political reasons, that is, those who knew the geography of the area, who knew the language of the area, who knew the social and other characteristics of the area. This imbalance in our recruitment policy should go. This discrimination between so called martial and non-martial people should go. The Government on many occasions says that the class character, communal character and other characteristics of the British will be abolished. But that policy has not been implemented. Necessary employment potential should be generated and distributed over this region so that it can be indirectly used as capital invested in industrial and agricultural growth, and this policy of discrimination should go. I want to quote from the official account of the Defence organisation after independence. This is a publication of the Government of India. It says :

> "The theory of martial and non-martial classes was completely exploded during the 2nd world war. Soon after 15-8-47, the Government of India decided as a matter of policy that all communal and class compositions should be eliminated from the Indian army and that all Indian nationals should have equal opportunities of service in it."

It just remained same as an imperial commitment, a British commitment. It was not possible to implement it in the case of army corps. in the case of our defence services.

> "The system of class composition of the Army has not been introduced in the Navy and Air Force.....".

Another American scholar who has stayed here for a long time to have his doctrate degree has written in a book called *The Indian Army—Its contribution to the development of the Nation*, says :

> "The system of recruitment coincides with the predisposition of many military men who believe in some variation of the martial race theory'."

I want to conclude by saying that this policy of recruitment to the Army, Navy and the Air Force does not only affect the pride of the young men of Bengal but it is also indirectly affecting the potentiality of industrial and agricultural development and also the employment position in West Bengal. If Government want to do something, then I would only make another request to them. The massive influx of the middle class population from East Bengal, has added to the middle class of West Bengal. During the pre-Partition days, East Bengal had the highest concentration of middle class people in the whole of India ; out of them, 90 per cent have now migrated to West Bengal, and this middle class consists of people who are very idealistic, very patriotic and very visionary ; these middle class people are now providing the fuse to the explosive situation in West Bengal. If Government do not properly tackle this fuse, the whole situation in West Bengal may turn into a real explosion. The explosive situation may turn into a real explosion.

Therefore, I would request that in regard to the policy of recruitment to the Armed Forces, the tackling particularly of the sensitive and idealistic middle class Bengalis should be given top priority in the matter of dealing with the problems of West Bengal.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : The hon. Minister of Planning will reply to the various points that have been made, and, therefore, I shall confine myself to some of the points which Shri Indrajit Gupta had made. He had put some straight questions to me, and I would try to answer these questions.

Regarding the discharge of water from the Farakka barrage, I submit that I have already laid a long statement about it on the Table of the House. Shri Indrajit Gupta had wanted to know who were the persons who

were consulted at the time it was sanctioned and how the operation programme was drawn up. At that time, Mr. Man Singh, a very distinguished Chief Engineer of West Bengal, and Mr. Majumdar, another very distinguished Chief Engineer of West Bengal had gone into the matter together, and they two discussed and said that about 20,000 cusecs of water would be enough to keep the port of Calcutta healthy. That was the impression at that time, and even in 1952-57. Then we consulted Pro. Hensen. He was the first man who suggested that 20,000 cusecs would not be sufficient, but we should have 40,000 cusecs, and he has given an operation schedule. What we have adopted in the sanctioned estimate is exactly a copy of that operation schedule We thought it better to have the bigger one. That was how it happened. That was how the operation schedule was for 40,000 cusecs for ten months and 20,000 cusecs for the period from March to mid-May. A copy of the English text signed by him as also the German text is with me, and if the hon. Member wants to see it, I shall be very happy to show it to him

Shri B. K. Daschowdhary had said that the Estimates Committee had stated that it should be 40,000 cusecs and so on. What the Estimate Committee has done is that they have only given a description of the project, and they have only said that the project after completion will enable diversion of 40,000 cusecs of water from the Ganga to the Bhagirathi. That is exactly what we are also saying. Everyone, therefore, wants that it should be 40,000 cusecs. The only question was about the 20,000 cusecs for about two months. The Estimates Committee has said nothing about this particular aspect.

Then, Shri Indrajit Gupta had asked why Ganga-Brahmaputra Commission had not been consulted about this. The Ganga-Brahmaputra Commission has been set up purely to discuss the question of flood control projects of an inter-State nature ; that is to say, if a flood control project is constructed in one State, it may affect the other State, and in those cases, this Commission would come into the picture. So, this commission was not set up for any irrigation or other projects, but it was set up purely for flood control projects, and it was in that capacity that it was functioning, and that was why this question was not taken up with them.

Shri Indrajit Gupta had also referred to the size of the locks at Jangipur being reduced. In fact, the fact of the matter is that it is the other way round. Under the original estimate, there was no lock at all. The whole thing developed on the basis of what happened between Jangipur and the mouth of the Bhagirathi, where it takes off from the Padma, and it was that region which was silting up. In that reach, there was flow of water only for three months.

The rest of the months it is completely dry. So we thought it was no use to put in a lock there and take the boats only for three months from Bhagirathi to Ganga. On the other hand, we thought it was much better to have a big lock and bigger arrangements for all the time so that they will go through the feeder canal and get into the Ganga. That was why in the original estimate, Jangipura lock was not provided. But at my instance, after examination of the whole question, we got the advice that even for these three months we might put in the lock just for transfer of country boats. That is how it has come. And it is also not small ; it is 234 ft. long and 42 ft. wide and it will function for three months. For the rest of the period, the boats go through the feeder canal and get into the Ganga or Padma, as it may be called.

The hon. member referred to the Ganga-Brahmaputra link and so on. We have not forgotten it. We are fully alive to the problem and the possibilities of the problem. Ganga is one of our magnificent rivers carrying 400 million acre feet of water. Unfortunately, this water does not come all through the year. There is a lean period of two months.. Our requirement will be 2-3 million acre feet in these months. It is a very small quantity. For that, linkage with Brahmaputra will be very valuable. But we cannot go into it unless the matter is discussed and settled with Bangla Desh, our very good friend and neighbour. Unless we discuss this matter with and get clearance, we cannot talk too much about it. Apart from that, there are possibilities of underground water through tubewells and so many other methods. We have to meet the demands of the various projects in those two lean months. As I said, it is a very small quantity of 2-3 million acre feet. I think it is quite possible by taking up some projects to tackle this problem. We have thought of this idea, but we are not mentioning too much about these for obvious reasons.

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

I am sure hon. members will not have the feeling that we have overlooked this. We are determined to see that the port of Calcutta is kept completely functional and as beautiful as possible. The statement that was laid on the Table represents a practical proposition. Everybody has accepted it. As soon as the results of the prototype are known, we shall proceed further. As I said, it is not very difficult to fill up this gap of water.

Then the hon. member said that the irrigation percentage in West Bengal is very low. It is not quite correct: The percentage is 31.4. For Andhra Pradesh, it is 34, for UP it is between 34 and 35. At the same time, I am fully alive to it. We have got extremely valuable underground sources of water. The cultivated area in West Bengal is 16⅓ million acres. Therefore, for the 45 million people there, we must have intensive cultivation. To that end, we should see that the irrigation must be expanded at least twice, 60 to 70 per cent, as we have in Punjab. That is what I want to submit. It is not that Bengal has been neglected or ignored.

Shri Gupta referred to the DVC. I do not know who is responsible for the rumour. I have not seen any reports in the papers about it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : This is a chance for him to deny the rumour.

SHRI K L RAO : There is absolutely no such idea at all. We have not even thought of it. The point is this. In the DVC, there are a number of dams. We have not acquired land fully in the Maithor and Panchet area to work to full capacity. Those areas must be acquired. So I appointed a committee of engineers to go into this. They wanted those areas to be acquired. Similarly, the Bihar Government has asked for irrigation in Gaya and Hazaribagh. So we appointed another committee who recommended likewise. I sent the reports of both committees to both the Chief Ministers and asked them to discuss the matter. That is all that has happened. Both the Chief Ministers met at Delhi and had a very amicable discussion. I was just a witness. We wanted that the concerned Chief Ministers should discuss and settle it. They set up a working group. As soon as the working group gives its proposals,—it was given three months' time—we can discuss the whole thing, and I am sure they will arrive at an amicable settlement. Delays should not happen. Otherwise, I do not understand why there should be waste of money. That is how it is going about. The hon. Member can rest assured that we want to strengthen the D. V. C. That is why we have sanctioned more power units. The Chandrapura unit has been sanctioned. We want to develop more and more power to the greatest extent possible.

Then the other questions are rural electrification and shortage of power. I would submit in this connection, as I submitted before, that the installed capacity in West Bengal is about 1700 mw. The load is about 1100 mw, and 1700 mw. is more than ample to serve a load of 1100 mw. Unfortunately, there is shedding and other troubles : there is too much of load on the DVC and constant shedding is cropping up. If you have another 50 mw there would be no shortage at all. But unfortunately it is not there and so in the case of power, we cannot do anything except to depend upon the new projects. That is what we are doing. Now, the Santhaldih and Chandrapura units are coming up very shortly in the course of this year. When these projects are completed, we are going to put in the transmission lines over to Calcutta, I think, in the course of a year, Also, we are trying to connect Orissa. There is going to be an extra, surplus power in Belimela, and we are going to connect all that with Calcutta. So, in the course of one year it may be possible for us to get over the present acute shortage of power ; rather the difficulties ; I would not call it shortage, but difficulties in regard to power.

The other day, I was saying that the Planning Commission has recently sanctioned the Bandel extension and Dhalkola station and so on. More will be sanctioned. There is no limit. So, the hon. Member can rest assured that we are fully alive to this. In 1978-79, the power requirements of West Bengal will be much more, say, 2,500 mw and so all these power projects will be taken care of.

We are also trying to find out the need for equipment. The other day, they wanted some spares for Durgapur project, and we are trying to airlift them. We are spending about

Rs. 3 lakhs for that. We know the situation there.

About rural electrification, it is true that the position in West Bengal has been very bad. But nowadays, we are taking up to 10 per cent and there is greater activity. The Rural Electrification Corporation is spending about Rs 15 crores on West Bengal, which is the second largest amount given for all the various States. This is the second largest amount it has given, next only to Uttar Pradesh which has the largest population. This is the second biggest sanction that was given. They in fact have gone out of the way in sanctioning the transmission lines also. A scheme costing a crore of rupees has been sanctioned for the transmission lines, which generally is not done for every States. We feel sad that out of 38,000 villages that we have got in West Bengal, only 4,000 are electrified at present : it is bad. Therefore, we want to improve it.

What I want to submit is that West Bengal is not being neglected. On the other hand, it is being given every kind of attention and every effort is being made by all the departments. I would only join my senior colleague, the hon. Minister of Tourism, and appeal to the hon. Members, "Do not have any feeling that West Bengal is being neglected." There is nothing like that. We are all one. West Bengal is a precious part of our country and it is perpaps more precious than other parts. It has produced the biggest sons of India and has contributed much, of which we are proud. So, while making speeches, do not have any feeling that it is being treated in any different way.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya, your amendment is time-barred, but you may make some observations.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : Sir, I wanted to move one amendment. Though it could not be formally moved, I want to mention here that in the resolution of Shri Inderjit Gupta, after the words "economic stagnation" I wanted to add "and the deteriorating law and order situation".

My point is that apart from the economic stagnation, the deteriorating law and order situation also must be looked into in all seriousness. Here I want to refer to a news item from yesterday's *Statesman* given by Shri Kalyan Roy, a Rajy Sabha member belonging to the party of Shri Indrajit Gupta, which is running the Government in West Bengal. The news item says that Shri Kalyan Roy during interview with the Labour Minister, Shri Khadilkar mentioned that about 600 workers belonging to his union and working in collieries were being prevented from attending to their work by a section of the INTUC. He further alleged that four AITUC leaders were assaulted in Durgapur by INTUC elements on 1st August.

Then, only last week in another place, in the Writer's Building, the Labour Minister convened a meeting of the representatives of the workers of the Hindustan Steel factory situated in Dum Dum because there were certain disputes between the workers and the management. The workers were represented by the UTUC leader, Shri Fatik Ghosh. In front of the Home Secretary's chamber this leader, accredited leader in the trade union field in West Bengal, he was on the point of being kidnapped with the intention of murder. This has appeared in the papers.

15·52 hrs

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI *in the Chair*]

So, it is not confined only to colliery areas ; law and order problem is there in other areas also. If you go through a newspaper supporting the Government party, *the Economic Times*, it says in banner headlines that the situation prevailing in West Bengal cannot be helpful for production. In Texmaco and Jay Engineering hundreds of workers could not go to work because the goonda elements, with the help and direct connivance of the police, prevented them from going to work.

Whatever steps you may take for economic development, unless the law and order situation is improved, there can be no progress. But the law and order situation in West Bengal is deteriorating day by day. Now there is no rule of law in West Bengal. So, this aspect has to be looked into. I would also appeal to the Congress members to look into this. In fact, even a Congress leader like Shri Lakshmi Kant Ghosh, holding a meeting in a maidan, accused the Congress of working against the interests of a registered trade union. I want to see that this is stopped once and for all. We are for democracy in the trade

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

union field. If you want to have your organisation in any field, do not try to have it by forcing the workers.

Professor Hiren Mukerjee has referred to how we have been treated. Regarding the circular railway for Calcutta assurances were given not only by the Railway Minister but by other Ministers also. Still nothing came out of it. Shri Inderjit Gupta has referred to the Howrah-Amda and Howrah-Shertala light railway. I do not know whether the hon. Minister, Shri D. P. Dhar, is in a position to do that, but I want a categorical statement from the government that this railway line will be re-opened. Let him give a clear answer in which year, in which month, it is to be re-opened. We can wait. But let him come forward with a definite answer.

Many things are being said here, in this House, in the newspapers and by the West Bengal Government Ministers. They are daily coming forward with assurances. I do not know. Regarding the re-opening of closed factories, one container factory is there in 24-Praganas, near Naihati, which is now in a chaotic condition, most bankrupt management and most corrupt management. They are still being allowed to loot the property of the factory. The report has been given by a committee that was set up to go into the affairs of that factory They said that it is a sick factory and it should be taken over directly by the Government. But nothing has yet come out.

Another point that I want to make is that some cotton mills have been taken over. It is very good. I am not just going to make any comment in that respect. But in respect of two mills, one is Rampuria Cotton Mills and the other is Laxminarain Cotton Spinning Mills—Rampuria is a composite mill—in the course of a reply to the question put by Shri Samar Mukerjee, the Government said that the inquiry is over and the steps are being taken to take over these two mills. Now, the West Bengal Government Labour Minister has come forward with a statement that Rs. 2 lakhs will be sanctioned by the West Bengal Government for taking over these two factories. I do not know in which *raj* we are living. Is it Muhamad Tughlak *raj* or is it progressive *raj* of Shrimati India Gandhi ? Rs. 24 lakhs are still due in respect of provident fund only of the Rampuria Mill workers. They are now coming forward with great magnanimity that they are re-opening the factory. In the case of the Laxminarain Mill, it is not less than Rs. 10 lakhs due to the workers in respect of provident fund only. Now, the West Bengal Government says that Rs. 20 lakhs will be given on the condition that the Centre gives them permission. The Central Government says that the necessary steps are being taken and the inquiry is being conducted.

I know what they will say. They will ask the West Bengal Government to start a Textile Corporation. I do not know what will happen. But this is the situation. Neither the factories are being re-opened nor they are being taken over. Even if the factories are re-opened, the workers are not being taken there. There are still about 400 factories which are closed.

They say that they will solve the unemployment problem The very simple thing is, if you re-open these closed factories, more than 1 lakh workers will get employment. So, I would humbly request the Minister to look into this law and order situation and create a situation in which democratic mass organisations of different sections of the people may function and workers may go to their factory jobs without any apprehension of being stabbed or being assaulted by *goonda* elements who are in the pay-rolls of the Congress.

16 hrs.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : I thank you very much for giving me some time to participate in the discussion on the Resolution before the House. I have gone through the speeches of my hon. friends, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri Samar Mukherjee and many other members.

Before I say something about the present conditions, I would like to draw attention to the fact that West Bengal was the highest beneficiary of the planned development, compared to all other States ; this can be seen either from the Central schemes or from the financial assistance given by the Centre and it will be known that from the time of the First Five Year Plan, more benefits were given to West Bengal. That might have been due to the personality of Dr. B. C. Roy. During ten years, in his period, many new industries came up in Calcutta and other parts of West Bengal ; West Bengal had made very remark-

able progress as far as industrial production was concerned, as far as employment was concerned, as far as irrigation and power were concerned. But, after the expiry of Dr. B C. Roy, what has happened ? Our friend, Mr. Samar Mukherjee, was accusing Chhatra Parishad. What was their party doing at that time when they came to power ? They were the first party who instigated the workers, who started gheraos, who started intimidating the employers, and the result was what you see today—stagnation. How many factories were closed down due to their action ? I think, at least 5,000 factories were closed down when they were having their Government in West Bengal.

The workers' interests may be protected. It is the duty of the trade unions to look after the interests of workers. But it is also the duty of trade unions to look to production, to give assistance to entrepreneurs and the Government to put up more industries, to help them to increase the production. Why did they have this gherao and threats of murders ? Nowhere in the world industry has developed that way.

They alleged that Chhatra Parishad and the Congress were taking law in their own hands. But who started ? Why do you accuse Chhatra Parishad or the Cognress ? This is the result of the action taken by the CPM at that time.

Our country is a developing country. We require production. Our population is very big. See the example of Durgapur, If there had been co-ordination, that unit which is running with 40 per cent efficiency. would have been running more efficiently. May be, there were some management defects. But how many unions are there ? Almost everyday there is strike and some departments are closed down. Ultimately, who suffers ? It is the country which suffers. Our production of steel has gone down to the barest minimum. Durgapur steel plant had very big losses. Government had to import steel by paying foreign exchange, to meet the country's requirement. If they had co-operated, it was possible to double the capacity of Durgapur and make the country self-sufficient. But they did not want to. But they want to criticise the Goverament only. They do not want to co-operate as far as production is concerned. They must protect their rights. That is all right, but they must also look to the production also But, only by accusing the Government and by blaming the Central Government, the purpose is not going to be served.

I want to say one thing. If they really want that West Bengal should be developed and there is now stagnation and the population is increasing—I very often go to Calcutta and I had been there in Calcutta recently and, Sir, what I saw we are sorry for that—unless the co-operation is there from the Trade Unions and from the friends on the other side, things are not going to improve. It is no use accusing the Government and put the blame on the Government. So, my humble request is that they should try to protect the rights of the workers, but, side by side, they should also see that production increases. In Japan, in Germany and all those countries, you see that there are trade unions also but are they so much non-cooperative as far as production is concerned ? Sir, there they make an agreement for one year and there is no trouble for the whole year. Here, to-day one agreement is reached, the next day it is broken and another agreement is required. Then these people have no peace of mind to work. So, unless this condition is not solved, I do not think things can improve.

You have given me time and I thank you very much and I say that the position has deteriorated not because of the Congress—Sir, under the Chief Minister, B. C. Roy's regime things improved enormously and West Bengal made great strides but things started deteriorating as soon as they took the reins of administration, They are responsible for that, not the Congress Government.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR) : I was unfortunate to have missed in person a very lucid and elaborate speech which the hon. mover of this resolution delivered some days ago in this House. I, however, had the privilege of going through the verbatim record of what he said.

In essence, I think we can divide the subject into two parts. One part relates merely to a few specific problems and the other part relates to the general question of the development, the economic development and the social development of West Bengal. I am afraid my distinguished friend, Mr. Gupta, while moving

[Shri D. P. Dhar]

the resolution, spent a good deal of time on dwelling on some of the specific issues like the Farakka barrge, Calcutta Port, oil exploration, etc. in West Bengal, the question of jute prices, the question relating to per-acre agricultural yield, the question relating to power shortages and also to the question relating to the negligence or alleged negligence of Calcutta airport by Air India, etc.

As far as Farkka and Calcutta Port are concerned and also as far as the allegation regarding the negligence of Calcutta airport by Air India is concerned, I am grateful to my colleagues, the Minister for Civil Aviation and the Minister for Irrigation & Power, for having somewhat lightened my task in having dealt with their subjects. But, I would certainly like to add, with the permission of my colleague, that, as far as the future of the port of Calcutta is concerned, it is not a matter which is of importance only to West Bengal. It is of importance to West Bengal because it is located there. But there are large number of questions of employment, of various structural associations etc. which are connected with the issue of the future of the Calcutta port. Without being sentimental about it, without talking about the past of West Bengal,—its glorious past,—without talking about the great contribution made by that part of our country to the freedom struggle of our land (which, in itself is a glorious chapter of our history), without sentimentalising, if I may say so, of this issue, without unnecessarily going into the history of the issue, as Professor Mukherjee wished to go, I wish to say, the importance of Calcutta port as a viable efficient port, is for the whole of the country, and therefore, the economy of the whole country is greatly associated with the proper and efficient functioning of the Port of Calcutta.

I am sure, after the lengthy statement which was made by my colleague Dr. Rao, the apprehensions which rightly or wrongly—in my opinion absolutely wrongly were entertained regarding the nature of the Farakka Barrage and the quantum of water which would be discharged for cleansing the choking port of Calcutta by sullage, would have been allayed, if not fully removed.

About oil exploration in West Bengal once again there has been an unfair insinuation that this region of the country has been specially excluded from a closer and more intimate attention in the matter of oil exploration than, for example, the area from which my old and distinguished friend Mr. H. M. Patel comes. That is not a fact. The fact of the matter is, we proceeded on the basis of the data available to us, to explore for oil by drilling at a place called Bodra. We discovered that the possibility of striking oil or gas was almost extinct. Therefore we again reviewed the position We have now started very sophisticated seismic studies with sophisticated instruments in the entire range of West Bengal for locating more promising tracks of oil or gas. This has been considered necessary not only by experts of the ONGC but also the top experts of the Soviet Union.

I would lik to assure the mover of the Resolution and his colleagues and the people of West Bengal that they should not entertain any doubts about our intentions As soon as this work is over, we shall begin the work of exploration at great speed or hastily, if I may say so, whereever promise is held out, of reasonable success.

The other question relates to power shortages. My learned colleague Dr. K. L. Rao has given a picture of the future that we visualise with regard to the generation of power in West Bengal. But what we are interested in or concerned with is today or the immediate future, because the problems that face us are really of a very urgent nature in West Bengal particularly, and, therefore, we have got to make our best endeavour to see that the installed capacity, a good portion of which is lying idle and the capacity that is available but is run and managed inefficiently is looked into, thoroughly examined, and the faults and the inadequacies determined and quick remedial measures taken.

I have taken note of the complaint made by my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta that the committee which has been appointed to examine the causes which were responsible for those shortages and what he has called the mismanagement of the distribution of the power system in West Bengal or most parts of it is composed mostly of those persons who are responsible for this management. If I remember the figures correctly, he said that out of six members, perhaps four belong to these agencies. I have received a similar

complaint, not regarding the composition of the committee, but the Government of West Bengal have complained bitterly about certain defects and certain lacunae which are apparent both in the generation and in the distribution of power within the quantities within which it is available, and we have decided in the Planning Commission, in consultation with the Government of West Bengal, and I shall have no difficulty in persuading my colleague the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power, to appoint a high-powered committee in which experts from the Centre and otherwise will be associated with comprehensive terms of reference to see (a) how, and how quickly we shall be in a position to utilise to the fullest available resources for generation of power in West Bengal, and (b) to organise its distribution and the conveyance of this power with minimum losses and greatest efficiency. I hope that within a couple of months, we should be in a position to know exactly the nature of the malady and also equally exactly the nature of the remedy.

As far as the question of jute prices and the per acre-acre agricultural yield is concerned, I shall with your permission come to this issue a little later. What I, however, expected and hoped to be educated upon was the basic feature of the structure of the economy of West Bengal in its totality, and I further most hungrily awaited to be educated as to how we could apply the proper remedies in order to achieve results quickly and speedily. I must admit that my long wait has been rather futile and I have been somewhat disappointed Of course, I am sick and tired of listening to questions of disturbances, somebody disturbing some public meeting being held, somewhere there being lockout, somewhere there being strike, and so on. Somebody is this parishad and somebody else is that parishad and so on. I even listened with the utmost respect and attention to the tales of woe regarding the law and order situation in West Bengal from quarters from whom I did not expect to hear it. The anguish of sowing wind and reaping a whirl wind perhaps holds good even today. But I am not a controversialist and I do not believe in indulging in idle polemics. But I think the time has come when we should turn our backs on that unfortunate, tragic period of disorder and disharmony in West Bengal. Whoever may be responsible for it, I am not here to apportion blame. Nobody has made me a judge to pronounce who is wrong and who is right. But I am a judge of the situation in the sense that such a situation did exist and that situation had to terminate if we had to hope for an orderly development, if we had to take to the path of a peaceful development and reconstruction of our economy in West Bengal.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL (Barrackpore) : If you are sincere, we are.

SHRI D. P. DHAR : I can assure the hon member that I would be the last person to be so impertinent as to question his sincerity. I readily agree and I would not even by inadvertence, by the remotest innuendo, attribute such actions of violence and disorder to the hon. member. I would never indulge in such an irresponsible utterance. Nevertheless, I was referring to a situation. That situation cannot be called a natural calamity. It was a man-made calamity. It was a situation created by man and it is our duty to see that those disorderly elements are isolated so that we are able to give buoyance not to violence but to development. That is the only way we can go forward,

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Find out from your own party.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He says disorderly elements should be dealt with equally, irrespective of the party to which they belong, including your own.

SHRI D P DHAR : Certainly, as soon as you find me disorderly, you are at liberty to deal with me.

Coming back to an examination of the broad contours of the structure of the West Bengal economy, there are certain things which—(*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him continue.

SHRI D. P. DHAR : Except to the extent that I am taking notice of this highly orderly behaviour, I have nothing more to say.

Coming back to the enunciation of the broad contours of the economy of West Bengal, we see that in the field of industry, and its history—as it was hinted very briefly

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by Prof. H. N. Mukerjee—West Bengal's industry had a colonial base. It had a colonial orientation, though West Bengal was the pioneer in industrial efforts of the country before Independence. The classical examples of this type of industry are provided by jute and by coal. As we know, jute has reached a point of diminishing returns and it is suffering from a large number of ills. We also know in the recessionary period the production of coal did not reach the targets that were envisaged and, therefore, in both these sectors, West Bengal unfortunately was hit very severely.

Then in the second category of industry which developed rapidly in the fifties falls the engineering industries. The engineering industries in West Bengal were hit unfortunately mainly by the recessionary period through which we passed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : The national retention price of steel.

SHRI D P. DHAR : So far as the question of price is concerned, it is a separate matter. It is not only one factor which is responsible for this There are a large number of factors which are responsible for this recession. I need not go into them because I have read some erudite thesis on the question of recession from the party to which Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu belongs ; and with quite a number of those formulas I am in complete agreement, though Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu does not seem to agree with some of them. The fact remains that the engineering industry in this country was the first victim of recession, and as a result, the economy of West Bengal was hit very hard.

If we go to agriculture, I have no hesitation in saying that the development in agriculture has been almost slothful, It has been extremely slow in this field, because of various factors Instead of going into these factors, I would rather suggest remedies than raise controversies.

The basic question, therefore, is in the first field, namely, the field of industry. What do we do ? I would submit that in the first instance, a diversification of the industrial structure, the industrial investment, in West Bengal is essential. This is the promise which the Central Government made, and I can assure Mr. Indrajit Gupta that from this promise the Central Government is not going to backslide.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What is that promise ?

SHRI D. P. DHAR : That there will be diversification from the traditional base of industries in West Bengal and a certain amount of new lines of industrialisation will be introduced. We have the petro-chemical structure ; we have the steel alloy structure, and so on and so forth.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Are you aware of the fact that out of a total allocation of about Rs. 55 crores from institutional financing for minor irrigation, West Bengal got nothing but zero ?

SHRI D P. DHAR : I thought the distinguished Member did realise that minor irrigation is part of agriculture, not of industry. When I come to agriculture, I will talk about it.

SHRI JYOTIMOY BOSU : Jute is an agro-based industry ?

SHRI D. P. DHAR : Jute is not an agro-based industry. Jute is a raw material for agro based industry.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Jute mills are agro-based industry. You are right there.

SHRI D. P. DHAR : I accept quite a number of your theses except some which you do not accept yourself.

The question, therefore, is that as far as the industries which are installed there are concerned, namely, the engineering industries, they suffer from what has become fashionable in our country sickness. In the case of every industry—in many cases I admit—where the owner takes away the milk and the cream out of the industry, he declares it sick and the sick child falls in our lap. My hon. friends there also say, yes, the Government should take it over because out of the kindness of their heart which always melts on such

occasions, they say, that so many workers will starve and, therefore, you adopt this sick child. This process of adoption is endless. Even the healthy children are now falling sick and, I am afraid, a time may come, unless and until we do something drastic about it, when the lap of the Central Government will be not only full but will have no capacity, even if it is joined with the capacious lap of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, to hold any sick child.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about R. P. Goenka and Balmer Lawrie ?

SHRI D. P. DHAR : Ultimately, even be may fall sick. That is my difficulty.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : And recover elsewhere.

SHRI D. P. DHAR : I will send them to you for maternity care.

I am grateful to the West Bengal Government for the highly competent planning board which they have set up and which can be an example to many States in the country. I have told them that it is time not only to start with curative measures, namely, when the person falls sick, you start a cure, but also preventive measures. Therefore, we have agreed in the Planning Commission with this highly laudable suggestion of the West Bengal Government. The Chief Minister was here yesterday with his colleagues of the planning board, as I said, a very competent, a very efficient planning board ..

SHRI JYOTIRMDY BOSU : Chickens have been counted before they are hatched.

SHRI D. P. DHAR : Well, it depends on your capacity. It is a question of incubation. The processes are different. I would again deal with chicken when I come to agriculture.

Therefore, we have agreed in the Planning Commission in conjunction with the Government of West Bengal that we shall help either the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation, strengthen it, or have a new machinery to examine thoroughly the working of some of these mills, some of these enterprises, so that we examine in each case what is exactly the malady from which an industry is likely to suffer.

Secondly, and I think this fact is incontrovertible, in the last two or three years we have tried to increase the orders for those industries of things which they are competent and capable of manufacturing, namely, wagons, and the orders run into several crores. We feel that if the climate of harmony prevails, as it is prevailing by and large today in West Bengal, and given the necessary effort, given the necessary financial assistance, given the necessary managerial competence which is not lacking in our country, I think that in a short period of time most of these enterprises will be well on their way to a healthy existence.

Thirdly, we are also conscious of the fact that the second category of engineering industries is suffering from lack of raw materials, mainly steel. We again discussed this question with the Government of West Bengal yesterday and we are trying to do our best, as far as the engineering industry in West Bengal is concerned, to increase the allocation of some of the essential raw materials.

As far as jute is concerned, I do agree with Shri Gupta that there must be a rationale in determining the jute prices. But what is far more important is that whatever increase you may make in the jute price reaches the grower, the man who produces. The difficulty in West Bengal is—I am sorry, I speak as if I am a Bengali though my subcaste sometimes does create some difficulty and embarrassment to my distinguished friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu—that the element of price which the producer gets is lower than the price that is usually fixed. So, I was very happy to find that the West Bengal Government was fully aware of this fact, and the manner in which they want to deal with this question gives me hope that any increases which will take place, or are likely to take place, in the jute prices, consistent with the prices of the end products which have got to be competitive, those increases will reach the grower and will not be pocketed by the middlemen.

SHRI JYOTIMOY BOSU : What about the Jute Enquiry Committee Report ? That was scuttled under pressure.

SHRI D. P. DHAR : There is no pressure. I hope Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu knows me sufficiently well. I am not under pressure of the gentleman he is referring to. I will never be a party to any organisation which yields to such pressure.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am talking of the entire government.

SHRI D. P. DHAR : The Government is clean ; it does not suffer from pressures.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The people are not convinced of it.

SHRI D. P. DHAR : I am convinced that the people of India are convinced of it. While I submitted that every effort has to be made on some of the lines—the list is by no means exhaustive—for the rehabilitation of the industries and the industrial structure, for its diversification, for its expansion in West Bengal, at the same time, the main prosperity both in terms of generating employment and in terms of generating higher money incomes will come from the favoured subject of my distinguished friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, namely, the chicken, namely, agriculture, West Bengal is about to embark on, I should say, comparatively, reasonable progressive land legislation. In my opinion, when fulfilled, this will be one of the preconditions for releasing the energies of the agricultural population, for devoting them to greater production. Along with that, we have got to have package progammes so that the facilities of credit, the facilities of better seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, etc. and water, above all—irrigation– are made available not to the upper, richer layer of agriculturists but the lowest layer of agriculturists. (*Interruption*) If you come with me to Kashmir, I would show it to you. If you come with me to Maharashtra, I will show. If you come with me to where Mr. Patel was ruling—though I and he differ in politics, we have been very old friends—I will show...In many parts they have made this package programme a great success. I do not believe in condemning something merely because I differ from some in politics. (*Interruption*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You are carrying coal, to New Castle.

SHRI D. P. DHAR : The question is that we have to remedy defects and those defects cannot be remedied by paying all your kind attention, all your sweet attention, to me while I am speaking in this House. They will have to be remedied.

Again in the village it is our duty to see that this package of programme, that this package of aid, that this assistance reaches the deserving, and I can assure you that I was deeply impressed by the big programme—my only objection was to the size, to the bigness of the programme ; nevertheless, the essence, the character, of the programme which the West Bengal Government and its Planning Board have visualised for this purpose is very laudable, and once it comes into motion, I am very sure that, within a period of a year and a half, you will see that the face of the West Bengal countryside will change ; and when it changes, I would love to see the faces of my friends there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We should very carefully preserve your valuable speech.

SHRI D. P. DHAR : I am most honoured.

I am very conscious of the clock, Mr. Chairman, to which you are looking repeatedly.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can take your own time.

SHRI D. P. DHAR : But I would only make reference to one or two other points.

One of them is a very tragic situation in West Bengal, *i.e.*, the problem of the educated unemployed, It is tragic because Bengal happened to be one of those few areas in our country before Independence which made the headway in the field of education, and particularly higher education, and that this should now freeze in the form of a cruel tragedy is indeed very sad. No programmes for the improvement of the economy of West Bengal will be complete, unless and until we make serious efforts, genuine efforts, to make a sizeable impact on the problem of educated unemployed in West Bengal. This is one of the most essential elements that we have to look after. For this purpose again, I would refer to the West Bengal Planning Board and to

my discussions with the Chief Minister of West Bengal for this purpose, I found that some of the programmes that they have drawn up are absolutely realistic and are likely to bear fruit in the shortest possible time.

These, in my humble opinion, are the broad outlines of the present malaise which afflicts the economy of West Bengal and along with these, I have ventured Mr. Chairman, to suggest also in the broadest outline some of the remedies which are being considered actively by the State Government in conjuction with the Central Government and the planning Commission.

I personally feel and I am sure that my colleagues in the Government of India, my colleagues in my own Party to which I have the honour to belong, share my view that West Bengal, because of the tragedy it has gone through, which was described so poignantly by Prof Mukerji, has to be treated on a different level from other States for the purposes of development. We have to take into account the fact that one tragedy after another followed this land, this land of great people, this land of wonderful people and this most beloved part of our country and, it is, therefore, the responsibility of the rest of India for whom West Bengal has suffered even in the last one year they had to give shelter and hospitality to over seven to eight million refugees, I was a witness of that tragedy, that grim tragedy. Therefore, I can assure the mover of this resolution, I can assure this hon. House and I can assure the people of West Bengal on behalf of the Government of India that, as far as their problems are concerned, they will receive precedence for solution over the problems of any other part of the country. When I say this, I am not only repeating the promise, but I am also repeating an assurance which we shall, God willing, fulfil to the fullest measure possible.

With these words and with this assurance, Mr. Chairman, I feel that the mover of this resolution will perhaps look at his suggestions once again which, by and large, are not merely acceptable to us but which are very valuable to us and shall guide us in formulating our policies, for removing—to quote an expression from the Resolution—for removing the stagnation from the economy of West Bengal.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : I am grateful to all the members who have participated in this discussion on both the days and have tried to highlight many problems, large and small, relating to West Bengal, many of which I was not able to cover. I am somewhat overwhelmed by the unusual spectacle of practically a 'galaxy' of Ministers who have taken the trouble of investing this discussion with some seriousness.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : Only to assuage the feelings of West Bengal.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is a big thing. Sir, the Chief Minister of my State recently in a reference to the interim solution of the Farakka water problem, said to the Press : We have succeeded in de-linking this problem from political agitation.

If agitation-whethe political or otherwise for which incidentally I think the people sent us here, to do the right type of agitation which is required on the Parliamentry floor, could produce some results, perhaps, although not to our fullest satisfaction,—so much to the good. I am glad several Ministers dealing with subjects with which I had dealt with in my opening remarks did take the trouble to come here and they tried to explain,—or, shall I say, explain away,—some of the allegations that I had made.

I also would like to congratulate our new Planning Minister for having made a very competent defence of a weak case. He is new to his responsibilities and I don't want to be uncharitable to him. Anyway, it is a very interesting speech because it gave us some insight, not perhaps directly into what is being done in West Bengal, but a sort of general insight, as to his outlook on the question of Planning, and the sense of priorities that he wishes to develop.

I agree with the Planning Minister when he said that he did not get from this side of the House a total picture of the economic structure of West Bengal and remedies for which he said, he was hungering I only wish the House had an opportunity of having a debate of that dimension sometime in the future. I don't know whether it will be possible. It is true that I did concentrate on certain specific matters ; this debate came up on Friday before last, and in this span of two weeks there have been some promising responses ; it would be wrong on my part to

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deny those responses, limited though they are,

I spent quite a lot of time in my speech on the question of Farakka. The interim solution was found and 40,000 cusecs of water for which we were hungering,—or shall I say, thirsting,—have been promised to us at least for a period of five years, to start with. Better late than never. So I do not want to go into this matter more in detail, except to say this. I hope he will not think me uncharitable when I say this. The way the matter was solved almost overnight between him and the Chief Minister of West Bengal has, to my mind, only further deepened the mystery behind all these things. Of course, I welcome it, because if it were such a simple matter, I do not know what all this hullabaloo was about, and why this hullaballoo was allowed to develop, and they could have scotched it long ago. Why was that not done? Even today, Dr. K. L. Rao has said that the original project report had recommended a certain schedule for the discharge of waters from the Ganga into the Bhagirathi, and it was exactly that schedule which he had placed before this House on the 31st May this year. He said that it was a quarrel only over two months of the year, the flow would be 40,000 cusecs and that would be assured. But I have that schedule with me here, which was part of his own statement made in this House on the last day of the last session, and it does not anywhere assure us of 40,000 cusecs for ten months of the year: it says that 40,000 cusecs would be there only for six months of the year, namely from 20th June up to December, end for the rest of the period that is, from January to mid-March, and mid-March to mid-May and mid-May to the 20th June, it would be something less than 40,000 causecs, and at times even less than 20,000 cusecs would be available. Therefore, I say that the confusion is worse confounded now, but if we get the end-result, if the 40,000 cusecs come, then it would be well and good.

As far as the Civil Aviation and Tourism Minister's reply goes, I do not know whether he had actually taken the trouble of reading my speech or he had simply been briefed by his Department. I had not complained incidentally that day about the behaviour of other international airlines towards the Dum Dum airport; I had rather exonerated them in a way by saying that 'How can I blame them, when our own Air India takes an indifferent attitude towards Dum Dum?' and I am very glad to hear from the hon. Minister today that at least one concession is going to be made that at least one flight, one international flight of Air India will originate from Dum Dum and will terminate at Dum Dum, I think, beginning from next week...

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): From 3rd November.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But two or three questions still remain. I do not except him to reply just now, but I would just draw his attention to them, and I had raised them last time also. What about the fact which I had pointed out that these west-bound international flights from India are not charged at the same fares? The fare structure works to the disadvantage of Calcutta, because 20 per cent rebate is allowed on flights from Bombay or from Delhi, and that is one thing which acts as a disincentive.

Again, what about the fact that no chartered flights are operated by Air India from Dum Dum? What about the fact that Dum Dum has been asked to content itself with the technical servicing of only Fokker Friendships and Dakotas while all Boeings and Caravelles are to be serviced only at Delhi or Bombay? These questions still remain in our mind. Of course, I congratulate him on exposing rightly the bloomer that I had committed about category I and category II landing equipment. stand correct.

It was not simply a question of starting one flight from Dum Dum, but all these different aspects of this problem are things over which the people in West Bengal have rightly been aggrieved. Since he has now decided to intervene in the matter, I hope that he will pursue it still further.

Then, there is the question of jute prices. The Planning Minister, I am sure, is aware of the fact that jute is the main cash crop of my State, in fact, not only of my State but of four or five States of Eastern India; it is the principal cash crop there. The Planning Board of West Bengal to which he made a laudatory reference has only a day or two

ago made a survey and then calculated, that whereas the number of people below the poverty line in the rest of India works out to an average of 40 per cent of the population, the figure in West Bengal is 70 per cent. Everybody knows that this figure must include not only Bengalis but the several millions of non-Bengalis who work in our State, for their livelihood and whom we are happy to have there. Nobody in our State no responsible person or organisation or party in our State has as yet made any public utterance such as, I regret to say, was made in West Bengal, a few weeks ago by the Chief Minister of Bihar, who in a public speech at Asansol reminded the people that in Bihar, his Government had taken steps to ensure that 90 to 95 per cent of the jobs were reserved for the people of Bihar. Nobody in Bengal has made a statement like that about Bengalis. We have never felt like that. Never have our people tried to rouse any kind of sentiments like that, as for example was done in Shri S. Mohan Dharia's State by the Shiv Sena We are proud of this. We think the democratic movement in West Bengal should be proud of this fact. But you must see the problem in its true proportions.

17 hrs

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Was it in a sectarian spirit that the Chief Minister was saying that ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I do not know in what spirit he said it. And now we are having to struggle against a school of thought which is wanting to reply to him in the same terms. Do you want that to happen ? It will snowball. We do not want that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I can say that in the breadth of our outlook, we do not yield to anyone, anywhere in the country.

SHRI INDRAJIT OUPTA : My charge is—and I hope the Planning Minister will look into it at his leisure—is that the pricing policy approved by the Central Government has been used as an instrument, particularly by the Finance Ministry, to inflate the prices of certain commodities, cash crops, and to depress the prices of others. In the case of raw cotton, in one decade, 1961-62 to 1970-71, the price has been allowed to go up by 109 per cent whereas the price of raw jute went up in the same period by 41 per cent. This seems to me to be a machinery by which the per capita income in predominantly cotton growing States is pushed up in relation to the per capita income in those states of eastern India whose main cash crop is raw jute. So these are also larger problems on which the question of general poverty and so on depends.

I will touch on one or two specific points—I cannot go into a general discussion now. One is about the Jute Corporation of India, which I mentioned last time. There is an impression around, which has been voiced many times in this House, and refuted by Government, that sometimes politicians belonging to the ruling party defeated at the polls are compensated by being made chairmen of various corporations. I am sorry to say that since I spoke on this two weeks ago and pointed out that this Corporation was without a Chairman, an appointment has been made which to our mind is rather disturbing because the Chairman of a jute corporation should have something to do with jute, should know something about it. This is a very important Corporation and I think the gentleman who has been appointed is probably not very well qualified, if I may put it in the mildest possible language I can think of, to hold that charge.

There is as yet no representation of West Bengal on the board of this Corporation. All the raw jute growing States are officially represented on the board except West Bengal. I would throw out a suggestion for his consideration. Since this central corporation has decided that in the coming season it will purchase raw jute in West Bengal from only three districts of North Bengal, Cooch-Behar, Malda and West Dinajpur, and since he knows very well that North Bengal is also one of the most backward regions in the country, however developed Calcutta may be—I would suggest that they go into this question, I am sorry the only relevant Ministry not represented here is the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Shri Mishra had promised that in areas where raw jute is grown, some new mills would be licensed, in Bihar, Tripura, Assam and so on. Very good. I would propose that since raw jute is going to be purchased only in three North Bengal districts by the Jute Corporation and that raw jute has to be transported all the way and then across the Ganga to be processed in the mills around Calcutta to be

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made into sacks and those sacks are going to be sent back to North Bengal again, why not you consider the proposal to set up two or three small 10,000-tonne capacity jute mills in North Bengal, providing for the sacking requirements of that area ? This is the only way it can be co-ordinated and it will go some way to easing the acute unemployment position in North Bengal also.

Then, what about the Calcutta port ? Something was said about it in general terms. Nothing was said specifically about Haldia which I had raised. I still have no answer as to why dredging of the dock area is still held up due to some contractual dispute. I still have no reply as to when the work at Haldia is expected to be completed and why no decision has yet been taken about the location of a shipyard at Haldia, although the entire engineering infra-structure which is required for the shipyard is available close at hand in Calcutta.

No development, I think, can take place at all—and the Planning Commission will agree—unless this power famine can be overcome. Neither industrial nor agricultural development nor anything can advance if we are in a perpetual state of chronic power shortage. Therefore, this has to be given topmost priority. We had discussion on this subject here the other day. I do not think the Members coming from West Bengal have been satisfied by whatever assurances were given by Dr. K. L. Rao on this subject, because, the various agencies—I have already mentioned that—responsible for providing West Bengal with power are all of them, without exception, in a state of utter mismanagement and chaos. If a new committee is set up as the Planning Minister promised just now—a high-power committee in the place of what I would call the bogus committee consisting of people who are to be taken to task—may be something will come to light.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : But a very, very energetic action will be required before this power famine can be overcome in an area which has the biggest industrial and commercial concentration in this country and where 2,00,000 industrial workers have been laid off because of these power cuts, and where the West Bengal Government's plan to electrify at least 10,000 villages has to be given the go-by. So, how is this problem to be solved unless these specific things are taken up ? That is why I tried to highlight those specific problems.

Sir, you have rung the bell. I can go on for quite a long time, but it would not be fair. We will take another opportunity sometime. Now, I would like to know why the hon. Minister is not accepting my resolution. Is it because he has in effect accepted the demands which I have made in the resolution ? In the resolution I have demanded that the Central Government should not in anyway resile or backslide from the specific assurances which have been given from time to time regarding the solution of these specific problems. If he is accepting that demand in the form of an assurance, that means something. We will hold the Minister, the Government of India, to it, because all that we are asking for here is that the assurances given and the mandate given by the people to this Government in respect of that should be carried out If they are not carried out, then, what sort of consequences might follow, many of my colleagues in the House have hinted at and given a warning of it.

SHRI D. P. DHAR : Only waiting here—

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Nobody is waiting here, because the people who are suffering are not in Delhi ; they are at the other end. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister in what way he regards this resolution before I decide whether I am going to press it or not.

SHRI D P. DHAR : The resolution was in the form of a reminder to us that we should keep our promises and we should not dilute our promises. I assure the hon. Members that his fears, his apprehensions, were not well-founded and that it was in our character, and the character of our party and the character of our Government to stick to whatever promises we have made and not to allow any dilution of our promises. That is the solemn assurance that I can give.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Without agreeing with his formulation of the characteristics of his party and the Government, to

which I do not agree at all, nevertheless, since he has given an assurance for the future, I do not wish to divide the House on this question. I prefer to let the assurance stand and then we will hold them on to it. On the basis of the assurance, I do not press my Resolution to a vote.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has the hon Member the leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

17.12 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY (Raiganj) : I beg to move that :

> "This House, while appreciating the efforts of the Central Government to eradicate unemployment, is of the opinion that the Central Government in co-ordination with the State Governments should work out a time bound, phased programme to solve the massive unemployment problem facing the country and take immediate positive and concrete steps to tackle the same."

My intention in bringing this Resolution before the House is to focus attention of all those concerned on the burning problem of unemployment, the solution of which brooks no further delay. And I say this with all the emphasis at my command. In doing so, I am not suggesting that the Government is not aware of the problems, or that it is not intending to deal with it in all urgency. In fact, I make bold to say that no government so far has dealt with this issue in all its magnitude, with the sense of earnestness and purpose as the present government of today. This is demonstrated by the findings of the interim report of the Bagavathi Committee on Unemployment. The Dantwala Committee has been set up. The Joint Consultative Council on Community Development and Panchayati Raj has also been constituted. The National Committee on Science and Technology is preparing a scheme to absorb unemployed engineers. The Bagavathi Committee Interim Report has disclosed a number of constructive methods of ameliorating this dread disease in our society. Thus the Government is certainly aware of the dimensions and the urgency of this problem.

I shall not meander into the realms of statistics while talking about unemployment for the simple reason that I for one do not believe that anyone is in possession of the correct figures or a correct estimate of the context of this unemployment problem. Therefore, the first task before us is to find out the exact nature and dimension of the problem. This we can do, by firstly, taking a sample survey of all the employment exchanges in the country. This should be done by the Central Government and State Governments to ascertain the actual unemployment figures in the live registers, bearing in mind that it is not all the unemployed who actually register themselves in these employment exchanges, for various reasons which one need not go into here or elaborate because, sometimes I must confess these employment exchanges do not work in the way they should.

Secondly, the State Governments should undertake a blockwise survey of the unemployed in each block, in each district and in each State. From my experience of travelling extensively in the districts of my State, that is to say, West Bengal, I can tell you that such blockwise surveys will disclose the most horrifying spectacle. The spectre of unemployment casts an ominous shadow across the length and breadth of our country enveloping it with despair. If this problem is not tackled vigrously, purposefully and with fortitude, the very structure of our society stands imperilled.

The right to work is enshrined in the Directive Principles of our Constitution. The youth of any nation is its potential wealth. It is this vast section who are eagerly awaiting the opportunity to participate in the building of this country. If this eagerness and energy is not canalised and harnessed for the development of this great nation, we shall be swept by a tidal wave of frustration, grief and revolt, the magnitude of which will sweep aside everything before it and there will remain in its wake, only chaos.

I say this with full responsibility for we are standing literally at the edge of a pre-

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cipice and with absolutely no time to lose. On the other hand, I say this also, that if adequate and immediate steps are taken which show tangible and concrete results in each State, our countrymen are patient people, our countrymen are wise people and will be willing to give us time to see our programmes through. I have that much faith in the people of our country. But, on the other hand, if they see only feeble attempts at dabbling with this petrifying problem, we will not be forgiven and the consequences will be chaotic. Therefore, this formidable challenge has to be met and meet it we shall.

There has to be a classification of the Rural and Urban unemployed. This is essential and of the utmost importance in order to be able to grapple with the situation. It is only when we have gauged the exactness of the problems with which we are dealing, that we can combat it This much is certain, that the unemployment spreading from one end of the country to the other and engulfing it, is massive and gigantic. Therefere, while this survey goes on, immediate and short-term measures have to be taken to generate employment to as many as possible, as quickly as possible While long-term plans are being formulated, immediate projects to absorb as many unemployed as possible have to be launched.

To deal with Rural unemployment first, as everyone knows, there is periodic seasonal unemployment. To eradicate this, double and triple cropping has to be introduced in order to minimise these periods, and also to provide for the absorption of more of the agricultural unemployed. Secondly, there must be electrification of all the villages. In this regard, I would urge the Central Government to pay special attention to those States where this programme of rural electrification has not been vigorously implemented, such as, Assam, Tripura, Orissa, U.P, West Bengal and Bihar. Haryana is in the happy position of having a 100 per cent rural electrification and the degree of rural affluence is a joy to see.

Rural electrification is essential for the other methods of solving this unemployment problem and that is minor irrigation and agro-based small scale industries. There is no need to go into the reasons as to why these States have not progressed as much as they should have done in electrification, or to hold any *post mortem* on this, where many might say, Haryana was able to achieve 100 per cent electrification so why were the other States not able to do so. The fact remains that these areas have not progressed and to leave these regions in that state of backwardness will not help the rest of India for the winds of socio-economic and political unrest travel fast and wide and may equally envelop the other parts of India with a speed unimaginable.

With electrification and power being conditions precedent, the next question that will arise is where the funds for minor irrigation and agro-based industries are to come from Here, our financial institutions can come forward and help in a very big way by granting loans against the guarantee of State Governments. The security is there for them. Minor irrigation schemes and schemes for power can never be a loss. They will be perfectly safe investments, and the financial institutions will not be in jeopardy Low capital intensive areas with possibilities of converting them technologically into small-scale industries will offer opportunities of absorbing labour force These, in their turn, can feed large industries upon expansion over the years, building up a concrete network

With the advent of agro-based industries and small scale and cottage industries, opportunities for self employment are increased, because round about these small industries will grow a small nucleus of society requiring social services and all this will help. Enlarging the scope for self-employment would reduce the exodus of labour from one region to another and prevent excessive concentration in large cities.

The next way of touching the fringe of this problem is through an intensive programme for primary education. The Minister of Education has already submitted a scheme for this. More teachers will be employed in rural areas only in respect of primary education which, in its wake, will bring building programmes for schools and provide for the absorption of some of the labour forces in the rural areas.

We should keep in mind the fact that every village in India must have minimum facilities for medical treatment, primary education, power, double and triple cropping, one cottage or small scale industry run on power and one community hall. If these minimum requirements can be given to each village, it will create an infrastructure, opening out further avenues of rural employment.

Much of all that I have said has been said over and over again, and none of these is original. What I am trying to emphasize is that the time has gone for mere planning alone in a vacuum and in committee rooms. These committees also come out with variations of the same theme. We must now spread out into every district and go right down to the grassroots to see that there is overt action, and implementation is effected in a forceful and dynamic manner so that its impact may be felt by the people in every strata.

Good works never suffer for want of funds or enthusiasm. What fills one with despair is to see corruption seeping through insidiously gnawing away into the vitals, which might lead to a total collapse. This we will not allow, we must not allow, for, future generations will not forgive us.

Our performance must match our words. With proper co-ordination of agricultural programmes and rural industrial projects we will surmount these seemingly indomitable hurdles.

Next I come to the problem of urban unemployment. Regarding urban unemployment, the whole concept of employment has to be changed. We cannot be content to see a nation of pen-pushers emerging. If I talk of West Bengal, the State which is groaning under the weight of 28 lakhs of unemployed persons, the maximum of pen-pushing jobs that can be found at the outside will be less than for one lakh of persons. This cannot be so. We have our eyes fixed on a technical revolution which will inevitably usher in a technological society in a technocratic age, and with that in view, the whole concept of manual labour and working with our hands has to be brought in emphatically.

This debilitating process of building up a nation of suburban white-collared citizens must go, and due regard and respect must be given to those who work literally with their hands.

We have to build up a society, where after a hard day's work, we can walk into a concert hall and perhaps find a sweeper sitting next to a High Court Judge enjoying the songs of a classical singer. Let us truthfully admit, Mr. Chairman, that such a society does not exist in our country to-day. The fabric of our whole social structure has to change and all barriers broken through, where a man is accorded due respect for his contribution to society, in whatever form that may be.

This then brings us to introducing vast changes in our educational system. This idea of a college education being a 'must', to give one as social status, must go. It is no use turning out college graduates one after another *en masse* to enable one to say 'He or she is a respectable citizen'.

College education should be shrunk into a thin stream, on a selective basis at an early stage, on the basis of a high order of intellectual capacity, for the sole purpose of higher education and research.

The content and structure of secondary and technical education must be changed to give it a high degree of priority. It is these institutions that must turn out persons fit for jobs. Persons coming out of these schools must be entitled to a job, and that job must be one that they do with their hands.

This means emphasis on vocational training for the general cross-section of society with a thin stream being diverted to the colleges for specific purposes.

What is the picture to-day? Every one goes to college, turns out to be a graduate and then looks askance when a manual job is offered to him. This attitude will not solve our problem and we must face the reality.

This concept of working manually can be accelerated by decentralisation in industry, for example, by linking large-scale enterprises with small-scale feeder units. Increase in the number of jobs in the tertiary sector, which is inevitable when the urban commu-

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nity will be increasingly demanding various services, and for these types of services, technological training has to be provided.

Here again I feel if proper guidance and publicity is given to this need for changing our social ideas, this is not an insoluble problem and we will be able to achieve a lot.

Here, I would urge others to help. It is not only the Government that can help in this, but the Press and Opposition also can help, because I feel they also want a wonderful and a beautiful country to come into being. Maybe, we have political differences as to the methods of achieving it, but our ultimate goal is the same.

Lastly, I wish to say that there must be more imagination with regard to industry. The industrial growth is approximately 1·8% today—I am open to correction This must be increased to 8% How ? Why not concentrate on our export trade so that we too may launch out in a big way in the international world market ?

For instance, the idea of having three major free ports, one on the eastern coast...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may continue her speech next time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Please allow us to move the amendments.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY : I do not like violating any convention, but this is my first speech...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may continue when the subject comes up next....(*Interruptions*) Now it is 5'30 and we have to take up the half-an-hour discussion. This is her maiden speech. She may take her own time. You continue next time.

Dr. Luxmi Narain Pandeya.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

UPGRADATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) : सभापति जी, दिनांक 11-8-72 को माननीय मंत्री जी ने कुछ नगरों के वर्गीकरण के बारे में जो उत्तर दिया था उससे कडा असतोष और भ्रम है । इसके बारे में मत्री महोदय अपने स्पष्टीकरण में बताएं । मेरे समझने मे थोडी कमी हो सकती है लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया उसके अनुसार मैं कहना चाहूगा कि उन्होने लोक सभा में और दूसरे सदन अर्थात् राज्य सभा मे जो उत्तर दिये हैं वे परस्पर विरोधी से लगते हैं । राज्य सभा मे 22 अगस्त को प्रश्न क्रमांक 1187 के उत्तर मे उन्होने बताया था कि शहरों का वर्गीकरण ए, बी-1, बी-2 और सी इन क्लासेज मे किया गया है और उन्होने सख्या बताई है कि ए श्रेणी मे 4 नगर, बी-1 मे 7 नगर, बी-2 मे 11 नगर और सी मे 233 नगर है । साथ-साथ उन्होने बताया कि 70 अन्य नगरो को भी सी श्रेणी मे रखने या उनके पुनर्वर्गीकरण का निश्चय किया गया है । लेकिन इसके पूर्व जो (क) भाग का उत्तर दिया है उसमे पहली फरवरी, 1971 से जिन चालीस शहरो को वर्गीकृत या पुनर्वर्गीकृत किया गया है उसमे नाम दिए गए है । मैं एक बात जानना चाहूगा एक तरफ तो मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर मे बताया कि 1971 की जनगणना के आधार पर कुछ शहरो का पुनर्वर्गीकरण करना चाहते है, उन्होने किया भी है और दूसरी तरफ उन्होने उस निर्णय को 1 फरवरी से भी लागू किया और 1 अगस्त से भी लागू किया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं आखिर 1 फरवरी से उन्होने लागू किया उसका आधार क्या था ? क्या तब तक जनगणना के आंकड़े उनको उपलब्ध हो गए थे ? यदि नहीं तो कुछ नगरो को उस आधार पर सी से बी मे ले लेने, बी से बी-1 मे ले लेने और बी-1 से ए में लेने को कहां तक युक्तिसंगत माना जा सकता है ? और यदि ऐसा करना आवश्यक भी था तो ऐसे नगर और भी थे जिनकी जनसंख्या उस समय भी उसी प्रकार प्रमाणित की जा सकती थी जिस प्रकार से इनकी की गई है और इनको ए, बी, सी क्लासेज में अपग्रेड किया गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं इसका आधार क्या है ? प्रारम्भ में जब यह जो स्कीम लागू हुई तो बहुत पहले से है कि किसी बड़े नगर में कार्यरत केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों

को आवास भत्ता दिया जाए, पहले ए, बी, सी क्लासेज नहीं थीं, कुछ नगर सेलेक्टेड थे, बम्बई, मद्रास, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली वगैरह । फिर पे कमीशन आया, उसने कुछ आधार तय किया और फिर ए, बी, सी इस प्रकार से क्लासिफिकेशन हुआ । उस क्लासिफिकेशन के बाद में, 1952-53 के बाद में जिस प्रकार से मंहगाई बढ़ी, जिस प्रकार से नगरों का खर्चा बढ़ा उसको देखते हुए इसमें फिर परिवर्तन हुआ लेकिन स्पष्ट नहीं है । इसका आधार क्या है ? क्या आप केवल जनसंख्या को आधार रखना चाहते हैं अथवा इन नगरों में जो आवास भत्ता मिलता है उसमें उनको सहूलिया मिले, उनको कुछ राहत मिले ऐसी दृष्टि से विचार करना चाहते हैं, तो 50 हजार से ऊपर वाले जो नगर हैं उनके बारे में भी आपको फिर से विचार करने की जरूरत है और जो 50 हजार से नीचे के नगर हैं उनके बारे में भी फिर से विचार करने की जरूरत है । मैं कुछ नगरों का उदाहरण देना चाहूँगा । उस दिन भी ग्वालियर के बारे में प्रश्न यहा पर आया था कि ग्वालियर को क्यों नहीं अपग्रेड किया गया जबकि दूसरे शहरों को अपग्रेड किया गया । आज भी देख कर आश्चर्य होता है कि ग्वालियर का नाम उसमें कही ढूंढे नहीं मिलता । ग्वालियर की जनसंख्या चार लाख से ऊपर है लेकिन उसको अपग्रेड नही किया गया जबकि उसके समान जबलपुर और दूसरे नगरों को अपग्रेड कर दिया गया । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ आखिर इसका क्या कारण है ? इस बारे में सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने भी वित्त मंत्री को लिखा था । इसी प्रकार से रतलाम है उसको अपग्रेड नहीं किया गया है । इसके साथ-साथ जिनको सी क्लास में आ जाना चाहिए था बयावर और टोंक राजस्थान के और खंडवा मध्यप्रदेश का, इसकी आबादी 50 हजार से अधिक हो गई है लेकिन आपकी दोनों सूचियां जो मैंने देखी हैं उनमें कहीं पर भी इनका नाम नहीं मिलता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आखिर आप के वर्गीकरण का आधार क्या है ? यदि जनसंख्या है तो ये सही उतरते हैं, यदि वहां की मंहगाई और नागरीय स्थिति को आधार माना जाये, तो भी ये सही उतरते हैं और उनको इस श्रेणी में लाया जाना चाहिये ।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, अगर हम ज्यादा दूर न जायं और सरकार की बात को मान लें, वैसे तो हमारे बनर्जी साहब यहां बैठे हैं, वह कहते हैं कि प्राइस इण्डेक्स 238 पर पहुँच गया है, लेकिन सरकार कहती है कि 237.6 है । अगर 228 से 10 और बढ़ जाता है तो सरकार को निश्चित रूप से भत्ता बढ़ाना पड़ता है, लेकिन सरकार इसलिए नहीं बता रही है कि उसे देना पड़ेगा । वह इन आकड़ों को छिपा रही है, वास्तव में ये आंकड़े होल-सेल प्राइस के हैं, अगर रिटेल प्राइस में देखा जाय तो ये आंकड़े 240 को भी क्रास कर चुके हैं·····

सभापति महोदय : डाक्टर साहब, "छिपा रही है" ऐसा नहीं बोलना चाहिये । 'शायद ठीक नहीं होगा" ऐसा बोलना चाहिए । '*Chhipi huyee*' becomes an accusation, and he is thereby challenging the *bona fides*.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : We write that every day in our explantatory note in order to get this admitted We say that Government has been deliberately withholding information or concealing facts. Otherwise, it is not admitted. That is the preliminary thing actually.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि जो आधार आपने बताया है कि 16 लाख आबादी से जिनकी आबादी ऊपर है, उनको ए कलास में, 8 लाख से ऊपर बी-1 कलास में, 4 लाख से ऊपर बी-2 कलास में लिया जाता है, लेकिन इस आधार पर तो नगरों का वर्गीकरण या विभाजीकरण या उनका अपग्रेडेशन नहीं हो रहा है । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि इन नगरों के विभाजन या वर्गीकरण या अपग्रेडेशन के बारे में निश्चित रूप से वहां की स्थिति, आज की जो वर्तमान महंगाई है और जो बढ़ती हुई कीमतें है, उनके आधार पर यदि आप तय करेंगे, तब समस्या का समाधान हो सकेगा । छोटे नगरों में भी जहां महंगाई ज्यादा है, वहां के लोगों को भी उसका लाभ मिलना चाहिए । मैं

[डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय]

एक उदाहरण दूं—हमारी दिल्ली में शुगर (शक्कर) साढ़े तीन रुपये किलो मिल सकती है, लेकिन छोटे नगरों में चार साढ़े चार रुपये किलो मिलेगी। ये बड़े शहर हैं, इस लिये सहूलियत मिलनी चाहिए—ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। वहां के कर्मचारियों को भी कुछ राहत मिले, सुविधायें मिलें, इस दृष्टि से इस सारे विषय पर फिर से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं समझता हूं कि केवल जनसंख्या ही उसका आधार न हो, उन नगरों की स्थिति, दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ने वाली महंगाई और खास तौर से जबकि प्राइस इण्डेक्स 240 से ऊपर चला गया है, सरकार भले ही उस को उस रूप में सामने न लाये, लेकिन हो सकता है मंत्री महोदय बर्ड पे कमीशन के बारे में कहें कि उसकी इन्टेरिम रिपोर्ट या रिपोर्ट अभी नहीं आई है, तब तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ेगी, लेकिन इस तरह से समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती।

मैं आप को नसीराबाद का उदाहरण दूं—वे वहां के बारे में कह सकते हैं कि वहां तो आर्मी रहती है, उसकी वजह से आबादी बढ़ी है, लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि कुल मिलाकर आबादी बढ़ी है और केवल इस आधार पर कि आर्मी के लोग रहते हैं या सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की कुछ कालोनीज हैं, इसलिए उन नगरों को उस श्रेणी में नहीं लाया जा सकता, यह कोई आधार नहीं हो सकता। इसी दृष्टि से जो दो बातें राज्य सभा में कहीं गईं, वहां जो उत्तर दिया गया और जिन नगरों का नाम दिया गया, उनसे तो कुछ पता ही नहीं चलता···

सभापति महोदय : उसका यहां उल्लेख नहीं करना चाहिए। दूसरे हाउस में जो प्रोसीडिंग्ज होती हैं, उसका यहां उल्लेख नहीं होना चाहिए।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : मैं केवल स्मरण दिलाना चाहता हूं।

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI (Shajapur) : I cannot bring a privilege motion in regard to that ; but I can refer to what has already appeared in the press. It is public property.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I know under what rule you are preventing him from referring to that ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : He will please resume his seat.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : सभापति जी, जो सूची वहां पर दी गई है उसके अनुसार पता नहीं लगता है कि किस शहर को ए कैटेगरी में रखा है, किस शहर को बी में, बी-2 में या सी में रखा है। 40 नगरों की सूची दी है लेकिन आखिर में यह तो जान सकें कि किस नगर को किस ग्रेड में रखा है और किस प्रकार से रखा है जो सूची लोकसभा में दी है वह प्रस्तुत हुई है और जो दूसरे सभा भवन में दी है वह भी साथ में है लेकिन इसमें थोड़ा अन्तर है इसलिए इसको स्पष्ट करने की कृपा करें। कुछ नगरों को इन्क्लूड नहीं किया गया है अपग्रेडेशन के बारे में, प्रारम्भ से किसी क्लास के बारे में तो उसके बारे में बतायेंगे और जैसा मैं ने कहा इसका आधार आप क्या रखना चाहते हैं ? इसको बदलना चाहते हैं अथवा नहीं ? इसका आधार 1961-62 में तय किया गया था लेकिन आज 1972 है, लगातार काफी कीमतें बढ़ी हैं। इसको देखते हुए आप 50 हजार की जनसंख्या को 30 हजार तक लाना चाहते हैं ? क्या आप चाहते हैं कि 30 हजार से ऊपर की आबादी वाले शहरों के कर्मचारियों को भी लाभ मिले भले ही उसके लिए आपके क्लास डी करना पड़े ? क्या आप वहां के केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों और दूसरे कर्मचारियों को लाभ पहुंचाना चाहते हैं ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : All that will be done or we are asking them to do will amount to putting fuel in the ashes because the Indian rupee is no more than 10 per cent of its original value. If I may quote a former Finance Minister, Shri Sachin Chaudhuri, who said at the time of the devaluation of the rupee in 1966 that the value of it was 80 P. Now of the 20P left, Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan, said the other day that the rupee has

come to 50 per cent of its value. So it is 10 P now. But if you go to the bazar, you will find it is not even 10P but much less.

The question of population should not really enter the head of this Government in fixing the special allowance for different cities and different areas because the price index, what they collect at the wholesale point bears so little relation to the retail counter. I am sorry to say that this data collection is nothing but a fraud It bears no relation to the retail counter. I do not know : you, Mr. Chairman, may be a wealthy man and do not know what is really happening to the man in the street. But this is a fact.

Then I would say that the hill stations and very difficult areas should receive special consideration, no matter what the population of those areas is.

Then there is one State where I know consumer goods sell at a very high premium, that is, Assam. So irrespective of whether Central Government employees are stationed there or not, Government must consider the case of these areas and do something to meet their requirements.

Lastly, the Pay Commission Report, by the time it really sees the light of day will become invalid because the rupee has eroded so much through a self erosin that it will be a waste of printing and stationery. Of course, if the Commission wants to live a little longer and look after itself, that is something the House can consider. But why have the mockery of a report which when it comes will cease to have any validity ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not fair to say that the Pay Commission would like to live longer. Please do not reflect on the commission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am thinking of a fair deal to those starving and semi-starving people. That is uppermost in my mind. The Pay Commission, whatever its prestige, is at the very bottom in my list. Therefore, without casting any reflections on them, I would say that by the time the report comes, it will amount to waste of paper, printing and stationery because the Indian rupee by that time would have galloped down to a level where it will meet us nowhere. Under the circumstances, if the Government really want to go by the spirit and the intention and not the letter of their manuscript, they should be liberal, as liberal as possible. Here I would quote an American saying : you can compel a man to come to work at the appointed time ; you can compel him to go through certain muscular motions ; but you cannot compel him to put his heart into the work. Now, your employees are half-starving and are groaning under economic pressures. If you do not give them the minimum living and surviving wage and emoluments, all these big talks will be next to nothing.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, about the upgradation of the cities and towns, when Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari was the Finance Minister, he revised the population basis by reducing the number from 20 lakhs to 16 lakhs, because the population of Madras was only 16 lakhs then It is on record. It was done after a non-official resolution by Shri Manoharan was adopted. I also took advantage of that and it resulted in the upgradation of Kanpur to B-I from C. It means that the population basis was not a sound basis. Even today, if you really consider the population basis as a sound basis, you will find that an increase in population and family planning cannot go together. I am prepared to reduce the population of Kanpur from 20 lakhs to 16 lakhs provided I am exempted from family planning. I will ask the people of Kanpur to reduce the population. So, the real basis is.. (*Interruption*) I am serious. I am speaking for the entire country. Populution basis has become obsolete. What is important is the rise in the cost of living throughout the country. The index has now reached 238—it is the all-India figure—and the Central Government employees are entitled to another instalment of interim relief according to the commitment of the Government which, of course, the hon. Minister will annouce later on.

The question here is, certain cities have been upgraded. I have received telegrams from Ambernath which is contiguous to Bombay, and it is tragic that Ambernath is costlier than Bombay. For the people at Ambernath, nothing has been given. Then

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

take Kankinara, the costliest town in 24 Parganas district, apart from Ichhapore, Shantinagar and Kantinagar. I have received telegrams from Kankinara. But nothing has been done for them. I have also received telegrams from Ludhiana which has been conveniently omitted because of the population basis. The people of Ludhiana have been following the family planning programme and therefore they are suffering. It is very wrong. I request the hon. Minister to kindly let us know what he is going to do about it. In all these cases, representations have been made. I know the representation has been made by the co-ordinating committee of the Central Government Employees at Ludhiana. It has been forwarded to the hon. Minister.

So, in all seriousness and humility, I will submit to the hon Minister to kindly reconsider the whole thing and change the basis from one of population to that cost of living. That would give the people a fair wage. With this request, I would like the hon. Minister to kindly let us know what other cities are likely to be upgraded after reconsideration of the whole thing.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : I also reiterate the points that have been made here, that population should not be the basis in respect of upgrading a city or town or whatever you may call it Sir, in the year 1963, I raised the issue on the very same aspect. So far as the reimbursement of medical expenses is concerned, the discrimination is there regarding the reimbursement of medical expenses in respect of big and small towns and cities. Actually, if you go round India, almost everywhere you will find the costs are almost the same so far as the consumer goods are concerned.

Then, I think the same old bureaucrats who have been there since the British regime are carrying on the old traditions. Otherwise, these things cannot continue. I am in Delhi now. I am purchasing an egg at 30 paise. I go to Ghaziabad, and I would not find an egg for less than 35 paise there. The situation is similar in respect of other articles also Not only the cost of consumer goods but house rent is also rather more in the small towns than in the big cities or towns. Conveyance and other items are costlier in a smaller town, specially a suburban town of a big city like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras or Delhi. The cost of living in those areas is higher than that of a city.

So, I would suggest that we should do away with upgrading of cities on the basis of population. I have got here with me a memorandum which I received from Visakhapatnam which was passed by the municipality and the organisation of Central Government employees stating that that city must be upgraded because otherwise they will not get house rent, city compensatory allowance and medical allowance. I can mention any number of instances. As Shri Banerjee mentioned, the cost of living in Durgapur is higher than that of Calcutta. In fact, Calcutta is cheaper. Yet, Durgapur is not classified as Class A. This method of discriminating between employees has no rationale. Now after every census the cities are re-classified. It should be done away with. The criterion for classification should be the cost of living and not population.

Then, as has been stated by other hon. Members, the cost of living index has gone up by more than ten points. Still, you have not paid them increased dearness allowance to which they are entitled. I want the Government to announce increased dearness allowance consequent on the increase in the cost of living.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : There are two or three points that have emerged in this discussion Before I take up this, I would like to say that the hon. Member, Dr. Pandeya, who made a reference to the different replies given in this House and the other House has probably made a mistake. Probably he was referring to the figures that we have given of the mid census survey that was taken, as a result of which certain cities were re-classified. That has nothing to do with the information which we have given to this House of the classification of cities on the basis of the present census.

As the House is aware, dearness allowance is given to the Central Government employees at a uniform rate. Over and above that, house rent allowance and compensatory allowance are given on the basis of a criterion of population of municipalities, corporations, notified areas and such other notified areas or bodies, It is on this basis that the

present cities have been reclassified or upgraded.

Whether population is the correct index of finding the costliness or expensiveness of a place is a matter which is being discussed in the country. There are various views on this matter. It is urged that population cannot be the correct criterion for judging the expensiveness or costliness of a place.

The First Pay Commission and the Second Pay Commission had gone into this question. After going into this question, the Second Pay Commission also came to a conclusion that the population alone was a rational formula that they could find, of course, certain marginal cases will always arise in which the Government can take decision on the merits of the cases But as far as the present formula is concerned, it is a formula which has been worked out by the Second Pay Commission. They had said that the population alone was found to be a rational formula.

Now, the Third Pay Commission is there and this matter is before the Third Pay Commission. All employees' organisations, all employees' federations, all employees' bodies, have represented to the Pay Commission about this particular matter. All that I can say is that it is an important matter. A high-powered body is sitting there and it is for a high-powered body like the Third Pay Commission to go into various aspects of the matter and see the complexities involved in having any other formula which may be worked out in a large country like India. On the basis of the recommendations of the Pay Commission, the Government can always consider the position.

About this Notification which was issued and the many cities having been re-classified, this was done on the basis of the existing formula. Had we waited for the Third Pay Commission's recommendations, these employees who were already qualified to get new grades of house rent allowance and city compensatory allowance would not have got them. Therefore, the Government took the first opportunity as soon as the census figures were available to re-classify and upgrade the cities.

I hope, the Third Pay Commission will go into this matter. It is a matter which the Pay Commission will have to go into. That the cost of living is a constant factor, I do not want to give arguments for that. This is a matter into which the Pay Commission will go and decide what should be the best criteria for judging the city costliness so that the house rent allowance and the city compensatory allowance may be given accordingly.

18·00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, August 26, 1972/Bhadra 4, 1894 (Saka)

Printed at : Shahdara Printing Press, K-18 Navin Shahdara, Delhi-32. 25-8-72